

Canadian Child Welfare News

Vol. III.

OTTAWA, MAY 15, 1927.

No. 2.

SIXTH
CANADIAN CONFERENCE
on
CHILD WELFARE
VANCOUVER—VICTORIA

May 23-27th, 1927

Published by
THE CANADIAN COUNCIL ON CHILD WELFARE
408 Plaza Building
OTTAWA, - - CANADA.

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SIXTH CANADIAN CONFERENCE ON CHILD WELFARE

Vancouver-Victoria, May 23rd-27th, 1927.

The Council herewith offers the preliminary programme of the Sixth Canadian Child Welfare Conference, which meets for the first time west of Winnipeg. Conferences in the past have been held at Toronto (twice), Ottawa (twice), Montreal, and Winnipeg.

The Conference takes a different form this year from any previously held. The meetings will extend over five days, the meetings on the first four being held in Vancouver, on the fifth in Victoria. Each day is being given to one particular group of the child welfare problems.

The first day, morning and afternoon, will be devoted entirely to Health Sessions under the chairmanship of Dr. H. E. Young, Deputy Minister of Health for British Columbia. Dr. Helen MacMurchy will open the session by a paper on Maternal Mortality in Canada. Dr. E. D. Carder, Vancouver, Dr. M. M. Seymour, Deputy Minister of Health for Saskatchewan, Dr. H. W. Hill, University of British Columbia, Dr. J. L. Biggar, Chief Commissioner, Canadian Red Cross Society, Dr. C. Wace, Queen Alexandra Solarium, Victoria, Miss A. Wells, Department of Public Health Nursing, Manitoba, and Miss B. Hall, Assistant Superintendent, Victorian Order of Nurses for Canada, Ottawa, comprise the imposing list of speakers on the opening day.

Tuesday's sessions are entirely devoted to questions of Education, Recreation and Juvenile Employment. Dr. George Weir, Professor of Education in the University of British Columbia, it is expected, will act as chairman for this day. Dr. E. B. Wyman, of the University of British Columbia, Mr. A. W. Crawford, Director of Technical Education for Canada, Ottawa, Dr. J. W. Gibson, Principal of the Normal School, Victoria, John Kyle, Director of the British Columbia Correspondence Schools, Victoria, and Miss Ruby Simpson, Director of School Hygiene, Saskatchewan, are among the names listed for papers in this field.

On Wednesday, the Canadian Council for Social Hygiene assumes responsibility for a session on "Protection of the Child Against Social Disease," which will be dealt with under three headings of Sex Education, Social Disease and Child Life, and Conditions Governing the Issuance of Marriage Licenses, by Judge Jamieson, Burnaby, Dr. Murray Thompson of the Canadian Social Hygiene Council staff, and Judge Helen Gregory McGill of Vancouver.

The Canadian National Committee for Mental Hygiene takes charge on Wednesday, also, of a session on Mental Hygiene and Child Welfare. For this session, Dr. C. M. Hincks, Toronto, Director of the Canadian Committee, Dr. J. G. MacKay of New Westminster, and Dr. May Beer, Psychologist of the Winnipeg Board of Education, are expected as speakers.

On Thursday and Friday, the sessions are devoted to subjects of Child Care and Protection. Important sessions on Juvenile Courts and Probation announce Judge Henry Shaw, Vancouver, Judge Frank Hamilton of

Winnipeg, Frank Sharpe of the Toronto Big Brothers and Magistrate Emily Murphy of Edmonton as speakers. Judge Blois of Halifax, Dr. Dobson of Vancouver, Judge Choquette of Quebec have been invited to contribute papers.

The programme on Child Placing and Home Finding is one of the best ever offered in a Canadian Conference. Robert E. Mills, Director of the Toronto Children's Aid Society, F. J. Reynolds, Commissioner of Child Protection for Saskatchewan, K. C. McLeod, Superintendent of this work in Alberta, Miss Gertrude Childs, Director of Child Welfare for the City of Winnipeg, W. A. Weston, Director of the Winnipeg Children's Aid Society, R. W. Hopper, City Social Service Commissioner of Ottawa, Miss Leila O'Gorman, Catholic Welfare Bureau, Toronto, Miss J. Vera Moberly, Executive Secretary, Toronto Infants' Home, and Mrs. J. B. McGregor, at present on the headquarters staff of the Canadian Council on Child Welfare are all expected to participate.

Two evening sessions will be given to the findings of the British Columbia Child Welfare Survey, now being made by the Child Welfare Council.

The outstanding event of the Conference will be a Civic Banquet, tendered by the City of Vancouver, at which (Colonel) Dr. Amyot, Deputy Minister of Health for Canada, and the Hon. Irene Parlby, of Alberta, are expected as guests of honour.

The annual business meeting of the Canadian Council on Child Welfare will be held at Grouse Mountain Chalet on Wednesday afternoon, when the entire conference will be the guests of the municipality of North Vancouver.

The Canadian Association of Child Protection Officers will hold their Conference in Vancouver, in co-operation, their sessions being held on the 23rd, 24th, and 25th of May. The Civic Banquet and Thursday and Friday sessions on Child Care and Protection will be combined meetings of the two organizations.

CHILD WELFARE LEGISLATION IN CANADA, 1926-27.

The present legislative year has been one of the heaviest in many years in the amount of child welfare legislation introduced in the various provincial legislatures and has been unique, in some of the provinces, in that much of the legislation was requested by no one. Fundamental changes which social workers neither requested nor approved and which, on the other hand apparently had neither public criticism nor dissatisfaction with existing laws, as an apology or excuse for introduction, like Topsy simply "grewed and grewed" on the vine of legal provision for child welfare work. It is impossible at the present time, to summarize adequately and accurately, the various measures enacted as the text of the final enactments is not yet available for many of the measures. In some, new principles or new procedure of great value in dealing with social problems have been incorporated in the statutes. On the other hand, in some instances, wholly undesirable principles have been introduced, and in one or two amendments in some of the provinces, what might be called "charter rights" of long standing legislation have been wiped out, or on the other hand, long accepted standards of common law or social practice have been violated by careless and ill digested measures.

The Council will issue, as soon as the Statutes are available, a summary of the year's legislation to supplement the 1925 Report on Legisla-

tion 1920-25, and the 1926 Report on Child Welfare Legislation. In the meantime, only a summary and record of measures enacted in the past year can be offered.

ALBERTA.

The Sexual Sterilization Act.

Alberta has ventured into a field of legislation that will undoubtedly prove the most debated and controversial enactment of the year throughout Canada should it become law. The measure as introduced, is not as far-reaching, as the proponents of such measures to deal with this problem have generally advocated. The Bill contemplated application only to persons who had been "inmates of a mental hospital." As the greatest number of feeble-minded women of child-bearing age, now forming the great group of problem cases in the field of unmarried parenthood rarely see the inside of a mental hospital and, as on the other hand a great number of the inmates of mental hospitals suffer from mental disease rather than from mental deficiency, the efficacy of the present Alberta proposal, as well as its advisability or desirability will probably be subject to sharp criticism.

The administration of the Act was to be entrusted to a Board of two medical practitioners nominated by the University of Alberta and the Council of the College of Physicians and "some person other than a medical practitioner." The three appointments are to be made by Order-in-Council.

Consent of the person himself, or herself, if capable of giving consent, or of wife, husband, parent or guardian was to be required under the clauses of the measure as proposed. Where husband, wife, parent or guardian were not resident within the province the consent of the Minister was to be required.

An Act Relating to Domestic Relations (incorporating the Adoption, and Legitimation Acts).

This enactment codifies Alberta law on this subject, bringing together in one enactment, the legislation derived from the English law in force in the province on July 15th, 1870, and such law as has been enacted by the Province.

An important clause in the Act defines explicitly "cruelty" as the basis of judicial separation and extends the meaning beyond the limitations of the older judicial meaning, e.g. "Cruelty shall not be confined in its meaning to conduct which creates danger to life, limb or health, but shall include any course of conduct which in the opinion of the Court is grossly insulting and intolerable, or is of such a character that the person seeking the separation could not reasonably be expected to be willing to live with the other after he or she had been guilty of the same." This new and extended definition will be of significance to many of the Provinces where the Councils of Women are actively interested in obtaining extended definition of this same clause.

Alimony.

The Act makes quite clear that even the whole of the husband's property may be given away by way of alimony or maintenance.

Protection Orders.

Section IV of the Act confers wide jurisdiction in the hearing and grounds of application for a maintenance order. Enforcement of Orders may be made under Part XV of the Criminal Code.

Adoption of Children.

An interesting departure is the transference from the Infants Act and incorporation into this Act, of all clauses dealing with the Adoption of Children.

A clause in this section which would appear to be of doubtful social consideration, provides for dispensation of the consent of the parent or guardian of a child whose adoption is sought, if "Such person is undergoing sentence for a term of which more than three years remain unexpired at the date of application."

Where a child is under ten years of age and a ward of the Superintendent of Neglected and Dependent Children a certificate is required from him attesting that the child has lived at least, one year with the applicant, or that he approves the dispensation of the residence clause.

Alberta has retained one of the most essential clauses in safe-guarding adoptions, viz., that no order shall be made except after notice to the Superintendent, of the application. Also the clause is retained providing for waiving of the consent of the guardian where such person has neglected to provide proper care and maintenance for the child.

Subsequent Legitimation.

It is unusual to find this legislation included as an integral part of the Domestic Relations Act. In addition to providing for legitimation by the subsequent intermarriage of a child's parents, this Section incorporates the provisions of the Legitimacy Declaration Act, 1858, whereby application may be made to the Supreme Court for declaration of legitimacy in respect to the validity of marriage of the parents or grandparents of the petitioner.

Guardianship.

The legislation affecting guardianship is also transferred from the Infants Act to form Part IX of this Act. Equal guardianship of infants is provided in Section 61 of the Act, unless otherwise ordered by the Court. An unmarried mother is given sole guardianship rights over her child.

In this section several clauses confer powers upon "the Court" (i.e. the Supreme Court of Alberta, or the judge of a District Court, sitting in Chambers) to decide guardianship in circumstances of neglect of children, failure to maintain, etc., which would appear in actual operation to afford grave danger of conflicting with the powers, duties and responsibilities, conferred under the Child Welfare legislation on the Superintendent of Neglected and Dependent Children.

The Workmen's Compensation Act—Amendment.

An important amendment to this Act provides for the continuance to eighteen years of age of the payment of compensation on behalf of any child, whose "further or better education appears advisable in the opinion of the Board."

The Mothers' Allowance Act—Amendment.

An important and interesting amendment provides that when a person in receipt of the mother's allowance leaves one municipality and goes to another, the first municipality shall continue to be liable as long as she remains within the Province of Alberta.

April 1st, 1926, by the same amendment, is arbitrarily established as the date, on which every present beneficiary's municipality is established under this section.

A Bill to Amend the Children of Unmarried Parents Act.

This bill, which was withdrawn, after second reading proposed to overcome the difficulty of providing evidence to corroborate the mother's statement, and of obtaining sufficient evidence as to means of parents, whereupon to base an order for maintenance by providing that the putative father should take a sworn declaration as to whether he admitted the paternity of the child or not. It also sought to provide for the examination of both putative father and the mother as to means.

Cinematographs and Amusements Act.

Classification of Motion Pictures.

Alberta has pioneered in a new departure in the field of recreation by providing in the consolidation of Cinematograph and theatre legislation for the classification of motion pictures by the Censors. The experiment is due primarily to the interest of the Calgary Council on Child Welfare who requested the legislation. It is based on the practice followed since 1920 in Great Britain. Alberta's venture will be watched with the closest interest, specially by Council members in view of the Annual Meeting's endorsement of the principle of classification.

The Alberta Amendment reads: (The Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council may pass regulations providing for) "The classification of films as family pictures or pictures for universal exhibition or on any other system of division, and prescribing denoting marks or words to be used with respect to any class in advertisements or other printed, written or pictorial matter, relating to any class or classes and prescribing that all or any of such advertisements or other matter shall be submitted to the Censor or Board of Censors, and shall not be used within the Province except with the approval of him or it; and prescribing penalties for the contravention of any regulations made under the provisions of this paragraph."

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Industrial Home for Girls Act.

Industrial School Act.

} Amendment.

These acts were both amended to provide for the commitment to these schools of boys and girls, up to the age of eighteen years. These amendments were made necessary by the extension of the terms of the Juvenile Delinquents Act, (Dominion) and the Juvenile Courts Act (Provincial) to give jurisdiction to the Juvenile Courts to deal with all cases up to eighteen years of age.

The Infants Act—Amendment.

A comprehensive amendment to the existing legislation compels every child-caring institution or agency in the province to furnish the Department of Neglected and Dependent Children upon request, with full information concerning every child with which the agency or institution has dealt, in any way. By the same amendment full access to all buildings, inmates, books and records, etc., of any child-caring agency is likewise accorded the Department, with the sole exception of any part of a building used solely for religious or residential purposes by any member of a religious order administering the same.

Other clauses of the amending Act also provide for the appointment, by Order-in-Council, of a Commission of Inquiry upon the management and conduct, etc., of any children's institution or agency.

An additional amendment compels notification of any and all meetings of Children's Aid Societies, within the province to be given to the Superin-

tendent of Neglected and Dependent Children and accords him the right of attendance and participation as a non-voting member at all such meetings.

The Act provides also penalties for non-compliance with these amended sections.

The Adoption Act—Amendment.

This amendment provides for the filing of a birth certificate, or like testamentary evidence of the age of the minor, with the application for adoption.

The Children of Unmarried Parents Act—Amendment.

The amendments to this Act limit the definition of magistrates authorized to try such cases to stipendiary and police magistrates, and justices of the peace. As many of the mothers applying under this Act are comparatively young, and as these cases are essentially the most delicate of social problems in treatment and adjustment, the omission of the juvenile court, from jurisdiction under the Act appears neither consistent or justifiable.

The definition of "mother" under amendments is clarified and extended to include married women, mothers of children born or likely to be born out of wedlock. In this connection the Act includes an amended clause, that it is difficult to understand the Legislature of British Columbia considering and enacting. It is a violation of long accepted standards of child protection in the common law, and usage, and will undoubtedly offend most considerations of the individual's right to be protected from unjustifiable and cruel inquisition, under certain circumstances. It has been a fundamental observance in all social work and most legal procedure to the present date, that a mother should not be compelled against her will, to reveal the circumstances of the paternity of her child. In the case of children born to parents, legally married to each other, it has been the observance of the common law and social usage that a parent should not be entitled to bastardize a child. And in 1927, the Province of British Columbia which has long been noted for the generous social provisions of its legal measures enacts the startling and gravely questionable clause:

"A married woman who is a mother within the meaning of this Act, shall be a competent and compellable witness to testify as to the paternity of her child in respect of whom the proceedings are taken."

The social implications of this clause would seem to demand the careful and conscientious examination of the social workers, and the women citizens of the Province of British Columbia. One might image the reception of an additional amendment of this clause substituting the words "man" for "woman," "father" for "mother" and "his" for "her" in the above section.

Other substantial amendments to the Act practically change the procedure, and alter to some extent, the principles of the previous legislation on this subject.

A rather unusual and, what would appear to many, a somewhat startling clause in the Act empowers the magistrate to substitute for the service of a summons on the putative father, a more prompt service, including "public advertisement." A warrant may be issued instead of a summons if deemed advisable.

The Summary Convictions Act is to apply, generally to all proceedings under the Act, with certain specific exceptions.

A garnishee may be attached to the affiliation order to cover any "debts, obligations and liabilities owing, payable or accruing to the putative father" to satisfy an affiliation order given under the Act.

The Deserted Wives' Maintenance Act—Amendment.

A slight amendment to this Act provides for the expansion of the word "means" to read "means or circumstances" thus providing that an order may be varied subsequently as the means or circumstances of a husband or wife may vary after the granting of the original order.

The Minimum Wage Act—Amendment.

An amendment empowers the Minimum Wage Board to amend a minimum wage or maximum hours specified by it, in any industry, without reconvening or calling any conference thereon.

Another amendment imposes a penalty for non-compliance with an order of the Board and for recovery, at the minimum wage by any employee from any employer, of the difference between the minimum wage and the wage actually paid.

MANITOBA.

The Child Welfare Act—Amendment.

Several short amendments to this legislation clarify or extend existing clauses.

Municipal Maintenance.

One such clause refers to payments by a municipality for the maintenance of children in institutions. This amendment inserts a proviso that no such order shall be made against a municipality unless the judge is satisfied that there is no parent or guardian against whom such an order can be enforced. Such an order shall not be retroactive nor shall it include costs or fees. A time proviso is also added to the effect that where such an order has been made against a parent or guardian an application for an order against the municipality may be made within one month after the children's agency has tried and failed to enforce such an order.

Neglected Child.

The definition of a neglected child is extended to include a child "whose surviving parent is undergoing imprisonment and there is no other person who may be required to maintain such child," and also a child "without living parents, or whose surviving parent is confined in a hospital for mental diseases and there is no other person who may be required to maintain such child."

Children Born Out of Wedlock.

An important amendment provides for the granting of an affiliation order if the judge is "Satisfied by evidence on oath that the evidence of the mother is or can be corroborated by some other material evidence implicating the accused."

Provision is also made for the laying of the charge in addition to the mother, etc., by "some person in her behalf or the director (i.e. of Child Welfare)."

A limitation clause has been inserted providing that where the father of a child born out of wedlock has in anyway contributed to the maintenance of the child or has left the province, proceedings may be taken against him within one year of the last payment or contribution of any such money or contribution, or within a year of his return to the province.

Another amendment provides that a distress warrant may be issued against any father, against whom an affiliation order has been granted whether he has been committed to gaol or not for non-payment.

Temporary Care; Control of Earnings of Wards.

In order to remove any doubts or misunderstandings in reference to the powers of a Children's Aid Society re any child committed to its **temporary** care or custody, an amendment has been passed reading

"Provided that when a child is committed to the temporary care and custody of a society under the order of a judge the powers and duties conferred upon the society by this section shall be held, and may be exercised by the society during the term designated by such order, or any extension of such term."

Another amendment bestows upon a Children's Aid Society, as trustees, power of control, investment, etc., under the terms of the Trustee Act, over savings from earnings of any child under its care and custody "until such child has ceased to be under the care and custody of the Society."

Adoption.

Amendments provide for the conferring through absolute adoption of the same rights of inheritance, as by natural birth, both in respect to the adopted child or the adopting parents.

A comprehensive amendment revises the former section 132 and provides that any person "who has been the parent by adoption, or a foster parent under an agreement with a society, of a child for a period of one year or more" may on the written approval of the director apply to a county court judge in camera for a decree of absolute adoption. The section also provides that where such an applicant has a child under agreement with a society the director must give fourteen days' notice of the application in writing to the society and shall appoint a time for the hearing of reasons for and against the granting of his approval to the adoption. If the adoption be granted by the judge, notwithstanding any agreements which have been made by the parents or foster parents, all rights of guardianship and supervision of the Society and all rights of supervision of the Director shall cease.

Surrender of Children.

A most important amendment to Section 163 of the Act which prohibited the surrender of the custody of a child without the approval of the Director now restrains any Society (formerly "any person" only) from accepting the custody of such child without the approval in writing of the Director.

Residence Clauses.

Of interest to workers in all the provinces will be the amendment governing residence in an institution, etc., which is somewhat similar in phrase and application to the wording of the Children's Protection Act of Ontario:

"Provided that stay as an inmate in a maternity boarding house, an infants' or children's boarding home, a hospital, a charitable, correctional or penal institution, or in any institution or home for custodial, medical, mental, or other similar care or supervision within a municipality shall not be deemed to be residence in that municipality."

The Succession Duties Act—Amendment.

An interesting amendment exempts from succession duties property bequeathed on behalf of "charitable or benevolent institutions, or organizations, having for their object the care, protection or relief of necessitous men, women or children." Formerly this exemption applied only to bequests for hospital purposes.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Cinematographs and Amusements Act—Amendment.

An amendment was passed at the last session of the New Brunswick House providing that children apparently under 12 years of age should not be admitted to motion picture theatres unless, accompanied by a parent or responsible person and no child under 16 years of age should be admitted during school hours.

NOVA SCOTIA.

An Act to Establish a Nova Scotia Training School for the Treatment, Care and Education of Mentally Defective Children.

It may be stated, with little doubt, that the enactment of this legislation in Nova Scotia marks one of the most significant steps in the field of Child Protection recorded in the past year in any Canadian province. This Act is accompanied by corresponding, necessary amendments in the Education Act, and the Children's Protection Act.

The Act empowers the government to erect "The Nova Scotia Training School" for the "custody, treatment, care and education of defective children."

The School is to be administered by a Board of Management of seven members appointed by the government and one of whom shall be a member of the Cabinet.

The Superintendent of the School is to be appointed by the government and presumably may also act as provincial psychiatrist.

The Act also contemplates the admission of children to be privately maintained in such a School, as it provides for the conclusion of private financial arrangements with the parents or guardians of a child.

The Children's Protection Act—Amendment.

An important amendment to this statute empowers any municipality, city or town to assess and pay such sums of money as may from time to time be determined by its council for the payment of the costs of placing any child chargeable to that municipality, in a foster home or in a temporary home or shelter and in removing or transferring such a child from or to such a home.

Other amendments provide for an increase in municipal grant of fifty cents per week and an increase in provincial grant of one dollar and fifty cents per week towards the maintenance of children placed in reformatory institutions approved as temporary homes or shelters under the Act. Corresponding changes are made in the payment of annual maintenance charges for children placed in reformatory institutions.

Part 6—Mentally Defective Children.

An entirely new section is now added to the Act to provide for the care and training of mentally defective children. In this section of the Act "child" shall mean "a boy or girl actually or apparently under the age of eighteen years."

"Defective Child" is defined as "any one of the following:"

(1) "idiot"—a child so defective in mind from birth or from an early age as to be unable to guard himself or herself from common physical dangers.

(2) "imbecile"—a child in whose case there has been from birth or from an early age mental defectiveness, not amounting to idiocy, yet so pronounced that he or she is incapable of managing his or her affairs or him or herself or being taught to do so.

(3) "moron"—"A child, in whose case there has been from birth or from an early age mental defectiveness not amounting to imbecility, yet so pronounced that he or she requires care, supervision and control for his or her own protection or for the protection of others; or that he or she by reason of such defectiveness appears to be permanently incapable of receiving proper benefit from the instruction given in the ordinary schools."

By the amendments now passed, any parent or guardian may make application to the Director of Child Welfare for examination of any defective child by the provincial psychiatrist. If the child be found defective, it may, subject to the approval of the Director, remain in its own home or be placed in an approved institution under an agreement with the Director subject to the Attorney General's approval for the maintenance and care of the child, while in such an institution.

A far-reaching clause of the Act provides that every physician, nurse and public school teacher having knowledge of any defective, or presumably defective child **shall** notify the Director, in writing, accordingly.

Like compulsory notification is required from every agent of a Children's Aid Society, every probation officer of a juvenile court, every social worker, every policeman, policewoman, and other police officers.

The Director on receipt of such information, is required to investigate the case and if he deems it advisable to order an examination by the psychiatrist. In case of non-co-operation from a parent or guardian, the Director may apply to a judge for examination of the case and authorization of any examination of the child by a psychiatrist. The judge may, in his discretion, order the return of such a child to its parents or guardian with or without the supervision and inspection of the Director, or may order the child to be committed to the care and custody of the Director. The Judge may also issue a maintenance order up to \$5.00 per week, payable to the Director, in respect to the maintenance of any such child.

The Director is given power to detain any defective child committed to his care and custody under the Act, for an indefinite period, in any institution approved by the government for this purpose. The release of any such child on parole, may be ordered by the Attorney-General at any time, on the report of the psychiatrist and the recommendation of the Director. The Attorney-General may, in like manner, order the recommittal on the original order to the institution of any child released on parole.

Special penalties are provided for non-compliance or interference in the carrying out of the terms of the Act, otherwise, the Summary Convictions Act applies.

Provision is also made for the placing of any idiot or imbecile defective child in any municipal or private institution approved by the government.

The municipality in which any child has a settlement is liable, under the Act, in addition to the costs of examination, transportation and necessary clothing, to two hundred dollars per year maintenance charges. Where the child has no municipality these costs are to be chargeable to the province. The liability is to be assigned in the order committing the child. Any such order must be contested within thirty days.

The Education Act—Amendment. Auxiliary Classes.

The Education Act is amended to provide, after the first day of September, 1928, for the establishment in any school section where there are

fifteen or more children between the ages of five and sixteen found or determined by the Department of Mental Hygiene to be mentally deficient, one or more special or auxiliary classes, with one or more properly qualified teachers in charge. This section also provides for the compulsory attendance of all such children at such classes.

The Workmen's Compensation Act—Amendment.

An amendment provides for the continuance of compensation payments during the absence of a widowed beneficiary from the Province of Nova Scotia.

The Poor Relief Act—Amendment.

A forward step of tremendous social importance in the Maritimes is recorded this year in this amendment, which prohibits "the keeping or maintaining of any child under the age of sixteen years as a pauper" in any municipal Poor House, where adult paupers or harmless insane are kept and maintained, except for a temporary period not exceeding fourteen days, unless the consent in writing of the Director of Child Welfare has been obtained.

City of Sydney—Juvenile Court.

A special amendment to a previous measure enables the City of Sydney to expend monies for the purpose of providing a Detention House and Juvenile Court, as a suitable memorial to the Soldiers of Sydney who fell in the Great War.

Recreation Legislation.

An amendment to the Theatres Cinematographs and Amusements Act confirms the powers of any city, town or municipality in Nova Scotia to make, amend or repeal by-laws regulating and licensing dance halls and dancing schools.

Town of Windsor—Playgrounds Commission.

A special bill provides for the creation by the Town Council of the Town of Windsor of a Playgrounds Commission, consisting of two members of the Town Council and three citizens of the town.

SASKATCHEWAN.

Due largely to the interest and enterprise of the Commissioner of Child Protection, Mr. F. J. Reynolds, a consolidation of all the child welfare legislation of Saskatchewan was introduced and passed this session under the title of the **Child Welfare Act**.

The Act includes eight sections and a schedule of forms to be used for various proceedings under the different sections. Part VIII of the Act is a short section providing for the repeal, upon its proclamation of the various separate enactments, which it supersedes.

Part I of the Act provides for the creation of the Bureau of Child Protection in charge of a Commissioner.

Part II of the Act deals in the first section in detail with interpretations. It is interesting to note that "foster home," "boarding home" and "institution" are separately and clearly defined. An extremely significant sub-section occurs in this section which is somewhat unique, viz:

"Where a parent has been convicted on a criminal charge or in respect of an offence committed against his child, the child shall be deemed to be deserted by that parent."

The jurisdiction clauses and the clauses governing Children's Aid Societies are largely re-enactments of existing legislation. The Commissioner is given wide powers over the work of such Societies, including the direction and supervision of the visiting of any place where children are placed and supervision of the keeping of records on all commitments and placements by such Societies.

The constitution, operations, etc., of Children's Aid Societies within the Province are definitely laid down by this Act. The Commissioner is given power to suspend any officer or employee of any Children's Aid Society. Provision is made for the dissolution of a Children's Aid Society which has been inactive for a period of eighteen months.

A new section provides for the creation by the Commissioner of a Child Welfare Committee in any municipality where there is no Children's Aid Society.

The definition of "a neglected child" as amended safeguards indiscriminate commitment for delinquency, truancy, etc., by limiting such definitions, through the word "habitual" in all pertinent sections. The limitation of the word "orphan" by the adjective "destitute" will doubtless raise legal problems in administration when, as often happens, it is the guardianship powers rather than the service functions of the Act that are sought. The Ontario Act originally included such a limitation which was removed by amendment several years ago, because of inability under the restricted definition to extend guardianship over certain types of orphans who were not destitute.

An interesting phrasing of the Saskatchewan measure seems to differentiate between "delivering" and "committing" a child to the care of a Children's Aid Society but maintenance is only to be ordered "when committing" a child to the Society. The Commissioner in all cases enjoys the right of transfer of any child committed to a Society to an industrial school.

An extremely interesting section (33) seems to accord to a Children's Aid Society powers reserved in some of the other provinces to the Courts, viz:

33 (1) Where a child is committed to a Society and is maintained by it in a foster home, boarding home, infants' home, shelter or institution, having been placed there by proper authority, the Children's Aid Society may at any time resolve that the child shall be under the control of the Society until he reaches the age of 21 years or such earlier age as is thought proper, and thereupon until the child reaches that age, all the powers and rights of the parent in respect of the child, shall, subject to the provisions of this part, vest in the Society."

The Court of King's Bench and the District Court are empowered to review and determine such a resolution.

The application of a parent for the production of a child committed under the Act rests in discretion of the Court, but if the Court orders the child to be given to the parent, the said Court may also order the parent to make payment of the whole or any expenses incurred by the Society on behalf of the child.

One of the Saskatchewan clauses on the religion of a committed child is interesting.

"If the court is of the opinion that the parent ought not to have the custody of the child but that the child is being brought up in a different

religion from that in which the parent has a legal right to require that the child be brought up, the court may make such order as it thinks fit to secure that the child be brought up in that religion."

Saskatchewan now incorporates also several of the most recent measures in legislative protection of children in force in the Dominion. One clause, as amended prohibits the surrender of the custody of any child by any parent to a Children's Aid Society without the consent in writing of the Commissioner. Another clause requires every newspaper or magazine publisher in Saskatchewan who accepts any advertisement dealing with the adoption, boarding out or care of a child to obtain full signed particulars re the person advertising and to forward the same with the first copy of the advertisement to the Commissioner. Other new clauses give comprehensive powers of access, examination, and investigation in respect to every child placed in a foster home, and every institution dealing with or caring for children to the Commissioner. The Commissioner may also require an examination before a judge in respect to the welfare of any child in any institution. Still another new section requires full annual returns to the Commissioner, as he may require, from every institution dealing with or caring for children.

An interesting innovation is the addition of a clause, allowing discharge from custody of a child committed to a Children's Aid Society to its own parent, or parents, by **Order-in-Council**. Formerly, this was possible only by decision of a higher Court of the Province.

A comprehensive section gives the Commissioner wide powers over the licensing, inspection, admissions, advertisements, etc., of maternity, nursing and other homes.

Part III of the Act deals entirely with the establishment of Juvenile Courts within the Province of Saskatchewan. A clause that is extremely interesting, in view of the tendency in many of the provinces, to "tie" the Juvenile Courts to the Attorney General's rather than to the Children's Department is Section 59, which provides that every judge of the Juvenile Court shall furnish the Commissioner, at the close of each sitting of the Court, with complete details of all cases brought before the Court and any other information which the Commissioner may require.

The Saskatchewan legislation very definitely presumes the utilizing of the Children's Aid Society wherever one exists, for investigation of court cases. A new section of the Act similar to one included in the Ontario legislation, 1927, provides for the appointment under the control of the judge, of voluntary probation officers.

Part IV of the Act provides for the notification to the Commissioner, and the examination by the Provincial Psychiatrist of all feeble-minded and other mentally defective children under 16 years of age. The definitions of defect, etc., the responsibility of notification, examination by a judge and disposition of the case are similar to the Nova Scotia legislation outlined above. The Saskatchewan clauses provide that a feeble-minded or mentally defective child after examination by a judge, may be committed to the care and custody of the Commissioner "as a neglected child." The Nova Scotia clauses omit this phrase. Also the Saskatchewan legislation provides for this examination by a "judge of the Juvenile Court or a justice of the peace" whereas the Nova Scotia Act definitely limits the "judge" in this Section to "a judge of the County Court, or a

stipendiary magistrate when specially authorized by the Governor-in-Council for the purpose of this Act."

Part V of the Act practically incorporates with little change the Saskatchewan Adoption Act 1921-22.

Part VI of the Act incorporates with some changes the Saskatchewan Mothers' Allowance Act.

Part VII of the Act brings into force in Saskatchewan, advanced social provision for the children of unmarried parents, similar to that enacted within the last decade in Manitoba, Ontario, British Columbia, Alberta and Prince Edward Island. An interesting clause in the Saskatchewan legislation provides for the payment of costs by the mother or applicant for the affiliation order, in any case where no affiliation order is granted against the alleged father of a child born out of wedlock.

Saskatchewan also incorporates the joint liability clause, empowering the granting of maintenance orders against two or more possible fathers of a child born out of wedlock. Three Canadian provinces recognize this principle in their laws. (Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Prince Edward Island.)

The Theatres and Cinematographs Act—Amendment.

An amendment to existing legislation gives the motion picture censors power to censor all poster, lithographs or other advertisements "depicting scenes from, and intended to be used or displayed in connection with a film or slide to be exhibited within Saskatchewan."

ONTARIO.

The Commission on the Revision of the Statutes in Ontario, which has had the social legislation of the province under study and review for some two years, reported during the past session. For over a year, a co-operating committee representative of various Child Welfare interests in the Province, and in the City of Toronto had been making an intensive study of the proposed changes in existing legislation and had discussed the matter on different occasions with the Attorney General and the Commission itself. Two circumstances combined to make the situation unsatisfactory from the point of view of a comprehensive study of the proposed amendments, and detailed and sympathetic discussion of them in the House.

In the first instance, the Commission on Statute Revision departed from usual precedent in suggesting certain amendments that involved fundamental changes in the principles underlying certain of the social enactments, whereas further Commissions had dealt almost entirely with the actual revision and correlation of the laws. The work of the Commission on the Social Statutes was almost complete for presentation in the session of 1925-26, before the children's agencies realized the situation.

In the second instance, the bills enacting the statute revisions were introduced at a time when little concentrated attention could be obtained for them in the Legislature. The work of the Statute Revision Commission had been delayed for different causes, with the results that literally hundreds of bills were introduced during the Session. On the other hand, the Legislature was almost entirely engrossed with the contentious discussion of the new Government Control of Liquor Measure. Under the circumstances, the highly technical study of words and phrases that had meant much, and would mean much, to child welfare activities in the Province of Ontario was not apt to receive the detailed consideration of the

House which would undoubtedly have been possible under most circumstances.

Practically every social enactment underwent some change by the Revision Commission. In several of the measures the changes were largely those of "editing" and "revision." Other Acts did not always fare as well and while in two or three instances long desired changes have been made, clarifying certain reference, in other cases the full effect or possible loss involved in other amendments can only be established, as the interpretation of the Courts, in actual administration of the new laws, is recorded.

The Adoption Act.

Undoubtedly, the measure which will prove to have lost most "socially" through revision will be the Adoption Act, which has lost many of the features of "social" consideration and administration which at its proclamation made it a distinctive measure in Canada, if not on this Continent. The changes in it are to be the more regretted, in that it has served as the model for the later enactments of several other provinces.

The original Ontario Measure is almost entirely superseded by a law, undoubtedly modelled on the British Act which came into force on January 1st, 1927. (The Canadian Council on Child Welfare in recent years supplied much data and information re the Ontario law to members of the British Voluntary Societies working on the legislative proposals which led to the British enactment. It is to be regretted that we did not press upon them the "adoption" of the Ontario Act as it stood.)

One clause of the new Ontario Act, which is apparently unique is a section copied from the British Measure limiting jurisdiction. Henceforth no adoption order may be granted in Ontario to any applicant not resident in the Province, and in respect to any child not resident in the Province and not a British subject. As domicile or residence cannot be acquired when obviously sought for a definite purpose, this clause will undoubtedly operate with some hardship in the large group of adoptions, where relatives or friends resident in one province apply for the adoption of dependent or bereaved children rendered dependent or bereaved in other provinces. It would also appear that a very definite difficulty will arise in reference to the adoption within Ontario of the child wards of the emigrating Societies brought to this country for placement in foster-homes.

The Children of Unmarried Parents' Act.

Certain devastating changes eliminating the power to detain as a material witness an alleged father, and the power to exact a bond in surety of payment of an affiliation order, were stubbornly fought by the Child Welfare workers. The result was that though certain changes were made, in these changes the principles and powers under the original clauses were practically preserved and this Act lost little of its effectiveness in revision. The new sections empower the judge to issue a warrant for the arrest of an alleged father, and require a bond from him if he is satisfied that there is good cause for believing that the person accused would otherwise decamp. Power is also given to order imprisonment if the security required is not given. Security may also be required for the payment of any order for maintenance at the discretion of the Judge. An unfortunate innovation provides for an alternative method of enforcement of maintenance, by the filing of the order in Division Court. The admission of the principle even

as an alternative that responsibility for a child's maintenance may be considered as a mere civil debt is not one that is likely to be enthusiastically received by Canadian Social Workers.

A further innovation, stressing the legal rather than the social aspects of the legislation provides that all payments ordered by the judge shall be paid to the Public Trustee or "in the case of periodic payments, as the judge may direct." Consequently, all lump sum payments, even for the most niggardly amounts must now go through the intricacies of a legal order and payment through the Department of the Public Trustee, who, without the machinery of investigation, supervision, etc., of the Children's Aid Societies, and the Provincial Department, will inevitably be handicapped in attempting the social administration of these funds in the child's best interest which is one of the fundamental principles underlying the legislation. It even appears possible as the section now stands, for a mother by legal order to obtain payments of money to which the social agency handling her case, may be opposed, in her child's best interest. This reservation of payment through the Public Trustee also applies to all similar payments made under private agreements which will undoubtedly add greatly to the work and legal costs of private agencies and institutions serving the unmarried mother and her child.

A redrafting of Section 33 which may not appear material on cursory examination may prove so in operation. The original clause provided that where a putative father made an adequate offer upon admission of paternity to provide for the child, he might enter into an agreement in accordance with the terms of such offer, with the Provincial Officer. This clause was definitely drawn to provide that where the father made an offer to any social agency dealing with the mother's case to provide for the child, and that agency in good faith agreed to that offer, that in case of subsequent proposals unacceptable to the agency evolving from negotiations with the Provincial Officer, the agency could insist upon the agreement following the lines of the original offer. The redrafted section does not so safeguard the voluntary agency, merely providing upon admission of paternity, for an agreement between the father and the Provincial Officer.

An excellent new clause provides for the judge to direct payment of costs of any proceedings under the Act.

Another new clause provides for appeal by leave of a judge of the Supreme Court.

The Juvenile Courts Act.

The revised Act follows, fairly faithfully, the former measure, but for some reason omits the clause which automatically confirmed the appointment, provincially, of all judges, appointed heretofore by Dominion proclamation. It would therefore appear advisable that any judges now acting in Juvenile Courts in Ontario, solely by Dominion proclamation, should have their appointment confirmed by provincial proclamation also.

The limiting clause restricting the grounds of dismissal of any Juvenile Court judge, by the Lieut.-Governor-in-Council to "inability, incapacity or misbehaviour, established to his satisfaction" has been dropped.

Formerly, the judge in his illness or absence was not limited in the appointment of his substitute but might name "any person." Now only "any police magistrate" may act as the Judge's substitute. "Any person" may act only on the written request or with the written approval of the Attorney-General.

All appointments to the Court staff, and dismissals therefrom, formerly vested practically in the Judge in actual working out "with the written approval of the Attorney-General," are now to be made directly by the Attorney-General, even including the voluntary probation officers. "Subject to the regulations" all officers of the Court shall be under the control and subject to the orders and directions of the judge."

The Industrial Schools Acts.

The Subsequent Legitimation Act

as revised, practically re-enact the existing statutes.

The Deserted Wives' and Children's Maintenance Act.

As revised this Act introduces two features which in the opinion of many will probably seriously affect its social application. Formerly, there was no restriction on 'Venue' under the Act. Now the case may be brought only where the couple last resided together or where the husband now resides. As every social worker knows the first desire of the deserted woman is generally to reach her own family or relatives if they are in a position to accord her any type of shelter, and when she has had time to realign herself to her changed circumstances, attempt to get maintenance. The restriction now written into the law will cause real hardship in scores of cases. The suggestion made to the Commission that the interests of both husband and wife would be best served by leaving the power of change of 'Venue' in the hands of the Court was not considered.

Another change, written into several of the social laws, provides for alternate enforcement of orders in the Division Court—a socially, undesirable principle to introduce, and one which it is felt will prove unsatisfactory in operation.

The Children's Protection Act.

The changes in Ontario's thirty-four year old legislation on child protection undoubtedly caused grave concern to all child welfare workers, aware of what was under discussion. That many changes proposed in the revision of this Act, and the Unmarried Parenthood legislation were not proceeded with, as originally projected in the Session of 1925-26, was undoubtedly due to the personal interest and study, accorded the matter by the then Attorney-General, Hon. W. F. Nickle. The protests lodged at that time were re-iterated, in reference to most of the points, under discussion again this year. After consideration by the present Attorney-General, Hon. W. H. Price, several of the points advanced by the co-operating committee were accepted, but several others were incorporated in the revised Act. One especially undesirable innovation proposing to make the poverty of parents per se, a ground for a finding of neglect was dropped on second reading, largely due to the able opposition to the proposal advanced in Committee, by Mr. A. E. Honeywell, of Ottawa, one of the government supporters in the House.

Two changes in the Act should prove of undoubted great advantage. One of these clarifies long debated sections re residence clauses. For the purposes of the Act, a child is now deemed to be a resident of the municipality in which it last resided for one year, but in the absence of evidence to the contrary, residence in the municipality in which the child was taken into custody shall be presumed. Where the child has not resided in any municipality in Ontario for one year, the municipality in which the mother last resided for one year shall be liable. Time during which the child or

its mother was a resident in children's, infants' or boarding home, or any type of institution, etc., is to be disregarded in computing the municipality of residence. In all cases not covered by these clauses the judge is to decide the municipality liable.

Another change gives the judge power to make any order he deems fit for the temporary custody and care of a child pending the hearing or determination of the case, but in such cases the ordering of maintenance against the municipality is left optional with the judge. A new form of temporary commitment is introduced, and the clause providing for this is the subject of conjecture and controversy because of its somewhat anomalous use of the term "foster home," which in the interpretation section of the Act is defined as "a home in which a neglected child may be placed." If this interpretation hold in the temporary commitment clause, no child, temporarily committed can apparently be placed in a boarding-home. If on the other hand "foster home" here be read as a home in which a child is placed definitely looking towards adoption, such a limited meaning will have to be accepted elsewhere in the Act with unsatisfactory complications. This new section also introduces a new principle, characteristic of the development of the Juvenile Court's powers and functions in the United States, but repugnant to Canadian practice, viz., that the Court becomes an administrative social agency in the field of child protection with the judge assuming discretionary powers similar to the administrative functions of the Children's Aid Societies. The new sections read:—

"If the judge shall find the child to be a neglected child he may order the temporary commitment of the child to a Children's Aid Society to be maintained by it, and the Society may then keep the child in its temporary home, or shelter, or in some suitable place other than a foster home as may be arranged or directed."

Presumably "as arranged or directed" implies such disposition as may be acceptable to the court. Unfortunately the same implication may be interpreted, as applying in the care or custody of permanent commitments for the next sub-section reads:

"The judge shall also inquire and determine whether the circumstances justify the permanent commitment of the child to the Children's Aid Society, and if he so finds may make an order to that effect, whereupon the child may be placed in a foster home, or if the Judge approves, elsewhere as authorized by Sub-Section 8." (i.e. the Sub-Section quoted above.)

It is probable that only by interpretation of the Courts will the full significance and application of these clauses be definitely and clearly established.

Another amendment, undoubtedly related to this same concept of the Court, provides that at any time after the committal of a child or its placement, the Children's Aid Society, or **the foster parent** may apply to the judge for additional maintenance.

Substantial changes have been made in the definition of a "neglected child," the most undesirable of which has been the inclusion of trivial delinquencies as the basis of neglect,—“a child who without permission absents himself from home or school”—“a child who commits any act which renders him liable to a fine or be sent to any prison, or reformatory institution under any Dominion or Provincial statute or municipal by-law, or whose conduct is lewd or immoral, or whose language is frequently obscene

or indecent." The old safeguard of "habitual" delinquency, truancy or bad conduct is gone. A boy who "plays hookey" a half-day or who rides a bicycle down a pavement can under these clauses, be made the ward of the Children's Aid until 21 years of age. Already, ill-informed opinion is criticizing these changes as indicating "how far the social workers want to go," when as a matter of fact, these clauses were bitterly opposed by the workers. A most undesirable change is also involved in the limitations imposed on the definition in the sub-section reading "a child found living or associating with a thief, drunkard, vagrant, prostitute or other dissolute person, **not its parent** (heavy type ours) or living in or frequenting a house of ill fame." This raises again the old moot question of a home not being "depraved" if the children are not of an age or in a position to appreciate the immorality or dissipation surrounding them. The principle involved in the insertion "not its parent" in this clause is one of the priority of parental rights over the child's claim to protection, which Canadian Child Welfare workers will not admit. The definition of an "orphan" has also been limited in phrases which cannot but raise conflicting claims in future operation. The old "orphan" clause of the Act now reads "a child who is an orphan and who is not being properly cared for by anyone, or who is brought by the person in whose charge he is to the judge to be dealt with under the provisions of this Act." The orphan child, in need, not of material care, but of guardianship other than that of the persons in whose care he or she may be is as unprovided for, under this clause, as in the old days when the definition read "destitute orphan."

The most serious changes are probably in the well known Section 15, and in Section 18 (1)d, which provided penalties for parents guilty of neglect. Both these clauses the Commission found ultra vires of the Act, and an infraction of the Criminal Code. Section 15 was amended to omit "failure to support" and otherwise restricted so that it now reads:

"Any person having the care, custody, control or charge of a child, who abandons, deserts or neglects such child, or inflicts unreasonable cruelty or ill-treatment upon such child, not constituting an assault, shall be guilty of an offence, and shall incur a penalty not exceeding \$100.00 and shall in lieu of or in addition thereto be liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year."

The omission of Section 18 (1)d removes the possibility of any penalty for any person who "is guilty of an act or omission which contributes to a child being or becoming a neglected child." This Section which has been in the Act for years was declared ultra vires, and though experienced social and legal opinion urged that the addition of the words "within the meaning of this Act" would render it both ancillary to the Act, and satisfactory to the workers, it was eliminated.

Other changes of varying importance were made in this and other measures. There is little doubt that next session amendments will be sought to clarify or remove certain changes brought in this year.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND. QUEBEC.

At the time of going to press, no information of any legislation directly affecting child welfare had been received in the office, from these two provinces.

Health Items

"MOTHERCRAFT."

The Mothercraft Training Society, Cromwell House, London, England.

The existence of the Mothercraft Training Society at Cromwell House, in London, England, is due to Sir Frederick Truby King. The idea for such a training centre originated in New Zealand. Dr. King, a New Zealander, had for years been intensely interested in maternal and child welfare work. He realized that comparatively few women among either the cultured and well to do or among the poor and ignorant classes had a reliable knowledge, or a practical training for motherhood. He was convinced that practically 100% of mothers could breast feed their babies and that it was often due to ignorance of this fact that babies were unnecessarily weaned. Dr. King felt that this was the starting point for all Infant Welfare work. He fully believed that the acquisition of the knowledge of the simple laws of life and nature and the application of them would not only decrease the infant death rate, but would safeguard the health of both mother and baby. Due to his enthusiasm, he so stimulated interest in maternal and child welfare work, that in 1907 the New Zealand Society for the Health of Women and Children was inaugurated. The main object of the society was the care of the expectant mother and of her child during infancy. The members first acquired accurate information concerning the health of women and children and then put forth every effort to give this knowledge to others. Through the persistent efforts of the Society, the training of nurses and lay women to teach mothercraft, the establishing of branches throughout the country, and the co-operation of the medical profession and the government, this knowledge was disseminated throughout the Dominion. As a result there has been a progressive and steady decrease in the infant death rate and for several years, New Zealand has had the lowest infant mortality rate in the world. The value of this work was so obvious that Dr. King was asked to come to England and was loaned by the New Zealand government and in 1918 founded the Mothercraft Training Society. The aims and objects of the two Societies are almost identical and although the work in England is still in its infancy and is isolated to one centre, it is gradually becoming a decidedly influential factor in Child Welfare work.

The Mothercraft Training Society is a private organization, governed by a committee of lay and professional men and women and is recognized by the Ministry of Health. The membership is representative of all classes of people; the Duchess of York is the President. The executive and committees consist of intelligent, active workers, who are keen child welfare enthusiasts and are willing and anxious to devote considerable time to promote this work. The success of the Society is largely due to the unselfish, untiring interest of the members, the majority of whom are now professional. Each member feels his individual responsibility; all participate each in his own particular way. It is financed by fees from students and patients, membership fees, voluntary contributions and a small government subsidy. The gifts to the Society show the very personal interest that is taken and are worthy of mention. They vary from large sums of money, yearly scholarships, hampers of fruit and vegetables from members' gardens, to high chairs, Christmas trees, turkey and Christmas pudding.

A rather unique occasion is the Annual Pound Day. On this particular day, every member as well as interested friends, former patients and personnel, bring their contributions of a pound of something. It may be a pound note, a pound of bacon or a pound of potatoes. A great many mothers bring their babies and children and they present the gifts. Princess Louise receives the pounds and all are received with equal appreciation whether the giver be the most influential member or the humblest mother.

Cromwell House, a beautiful, old historic mansion is the home of the Society and here are carried on all its various activities. It is situated in one of the healthiest parts of London and has a delightful old world atmosphere. Cromwell built it as a gift to his son and it is filled with history and romance. Perhaps the most interesting thing is the wonderful old staircase that runs right from the basement to the top of the house and is made of solid oak. The bannisters are very thick and are supported by carved oak scroll work, a different design for every flight, and at every turn of the stairs on the corner post, stands a beautiful carved figure of a man in Jacobean costume. Each of these figures is quite different, and it is surprising how little they have been damaged throughout the centuries. Within Cromwell House, is a small baby hospital where various types of babies and babies with their mothers are admitted. Besides the offices and living quarters, there are large, well lighted nurseries, a delightful sun-room with sufficient space for all the babies, a beautiful old garden where the older children play in their coops in the summer, and an out-patients' department large enough to accommodate the ever-increasing numbers.

The personnel of the Centre consists of a visiting medical director, the matron, four sisters, twenty-four students, a small executive staff, a house-keeper and six maids with their babies.

The students consist of an occasional doctor, trained nurses, midwives and women without previous training. The length of the training varies from four months for nurses, to one year for the untrained students. The yearly student is a particularly delightful type of person, who usually takes this training from a public spirited standpoint and on graduating, is especially successful in propagating the teachings of the Society. The training consists of both practical and theoretical work. The students receive lectures on ante-natal work, normal and difficult breast feeding, the re-establishing of breast milk, artificial feeding, deficiency diseases in infants and the normal baby from a few weeks to twenty months. The normal baby is strongly emphasized throughout the course, and whenever possible, is used for comparative purposes. In addition, the yearly students study physiology, hygiene and anatomy, are given sewing lessons and during their course make a complete layette. They take a fairly active part in the washing of babies' flannels and woollies, ironing and mending their clothes and are taught to do correctly all the many things pertaining to mothercraft. An oral and written examination is held at the conclusion of the course and a certificate is awarded.

Cromwell House is primarily a teaching centre, not only for students but for mothers, fathers, the maids, visitors and everyone who is sufficiently interested, either to visit the centre or to write for information. Here students come from all over the world to learn mothercraft, and hundreds of mothers come yearly to learn the essentials of a healthy motherhood and babyhood. It is for all who wish to come regardless of social

or financial standing. The teaching is conducted along simple, practical lines so that mothers even in the poorest circumstances can apply the methods taught in their own homes. It is a difficult thing to describe to anyone who has never been there, what a very delightful and happy place Cromwell House is. It is like a huge family with a great many babies and the most unusual thing is that there are as many nurses as babies, and one never has to rush and always has sufficient time to give the babies the most personal and individual care. The personnel, including the mothers and babies who are there for a temporary period, live together as one large and happy family. The atmosphere of the place radiates love for babies and their welfare is the foremost thought of all. From the matron to the maids, everyone is an ardent enthusiast about breast feeding and an opportunity to spread this knowledge is never lost.

The work of the Society can be divided into the following main divisions:—

1. The Normal Breast Fed Baby.

All the maids have normal breast fed babies of varying ages. The work is so arranged that they share in the responsibility of their own babies. Although these babies are here primarily for teaching purposes, the maids are encouraged to avail themselves of every opportunity of doing the many little intimate things that mothers love to do. For instance, all the babies have carriages, they have their own clothes, and when the maids are off duty, they take out their own babies. They play with them in the nurseries, bathe them when possible, and always tuck them in bed at night after the 10 o'clock feeding. These babies make it possible for the student to gain, not only an intimate knowledge of normal breast feeding and the many little irregularities which occasionally occur, but to observe normal growth and development, weaning, habit training and the hygiene of early infancy. A very careful study is made of both the mothers and the babies. Stools are watched daily and the student is taught how to allow these to act as a guide in regulating the feeding. Signs of over and under feeding are quickly observed and she learns how to prescribe the proper treatment. She learns how to combat successfully constipation in both mother and baby. She studies the nursing mother's diet, the care of her breasts, her recreation, her sleep, her rest and everything which has an influence on the baby. Often these mothers have a more than adequate supply of breast milk and they quite willingly either manually express the surplus, or actually breast feed other babies. There is a wonderful spirit among the maids; they fully realize the value of breast milk and occasionally, when there is a very sick baby, a maid will offer to give her baby an artificial feeding in order to give her breast milk to the sick baby. Although this is rarely ever allowed, it does illustrate the very real interest of the maids in the welfare of babies.

2. The Normal Baby from 9-20 months.

The maids remain until their babies are twenty months old. This affords the student the opportunity of observing the later growth and development, habit training, the gradual introduction of new foods into a child's diet, the teaching of how to eat solids and how to drink from a cup, and of studying and actually preparing a correct and well-balanced diet. The student is made to realize the great significance of a child's diet after he is weaned. This is emphasized equally as strongly as breast feeding is, dur-

ing the first nine months. Every detail in a child's life is felt to be of importance and is given careful attention. Playing with the babies is one of the duties of the pupils. The matron feels very strongly that this is one of the important phrases of mothercraft. It is a delightful thing to watch the play hour in the nursery. Games are played with the toddlers: the wee babies are talked to and played with and one can hear them cooing all over the nursery. It is remarkable how quickly they respond and one cannot imagine a happier atmosphere.

In both these classes the student has an ideal opportunity of studying child psychology and the maids receive excellent tuition in parent training. The student not only sees demonstrated the wonderful possibilities of habit training, but actually participates in the teaching of it. The study of the normal child affords an unusual opportunity. Recognition is given to the many basic factors which influence normal development, such as a child's mental attitude towards food; the effect of play on his sleep and personality; the significance of habit training and its relation to health, and the real need of personal love and intelligent understanding. The correlation of these with the hygiene of infancy and their influence on the mental and physical growth during the most formative period in a child's life, is considered one of the first essentials in the teaching of mothercraft.

3. The Difficult Breast Fed Baby and the Re-establishing of Breast Milk.

Following the work with the normal baby, the student receives a very thorough training dealing with the abnormal breast fed baby and the re-lactation of breast milk. This experience usually proves the most interesting and from a standpoint of preventive medicine, is of inestimable value.

There is accommodation in the Centre for four difficult breast feeding cases. There are always a great many wishing to enter, and the selection usually depends on the relative urgency of the case and the ability of the mother to profit from constructive teaching. A system of payment according to means has been adopted. Each mother has her own bed-room and shares a nursery and sitting room. She has her meals with the matron and students, and during her visit, she takes an active part in the life of the Centre. Except in the case of a very ill baby, the mother under competent guidance, actually cares for her own baby. Often these mothers are as widely separated as the poles in the social status, but meeting on the common ground of love for their babies, are able to live together happily and harmoniously. Perhaps the most interesting group I remember was three young mothers:—an English aristocratic woman, a typical Jewess who was extravagantly fond of her baby, and a plain little woman who previous to her marriage had been a nanny. She had brought her mistress's baby to the clinic and later when she had a premature baby, she came to the centre with her difficulties. One cannot imagine three mothers with more different backgrounds, and yet it was surprising how congenial they were, when brought together with this interest in common.

These mothers have difficulties such as a difficult breast fed baby, a baby refusing to suck, vomiting constantly, losing weight, gaining too little, having frequent green motions, etc. In many cases the mother has an inadequate supply of breast milk and frequently a baby has never been breast fed. All these difficulties are skilfully and scientifically handled and the results, especially in the re-establishing of breast milk, are particularly satisfactory. The two most important factors in re-establishing are the enthusiasm and co-operation of the mother and the complete emptying

of the breasts. The mother's enthusiasm has a psychological effect which is inexplicable but has been repeatedly proved and without it, really successful re-establishing is impossible. The complete emptying of the breasts is of equal significance. This is done both by the baby nursing and by manual expression. In re-establishing the baby is fed from both breasts three-hourly and after nursing, the remainder of the milk is expressed by hand. Complete emptying and the stimulation of the expression definitely increases the supply and are keynotes in re-establishing. The other influencing factors are the drinking of water while nursing, the additional stimulation of hot and cold sponging and massage, a plain wholesome diet, and the leading of a normal, healthy, happy life.

Often babies who have been weaned for weeks, and in many cases have never been breast fed even for as long a period as ten weeks, are successfully put back on the breast. An outstanding example of this is Stuart Knock. Mrs. Knock was a young healthy woman and was confined in a nursing home. Stuart was her first baby and was a normal infant in every respect. The first time he was put to the breast, he fought and refused to suck and without further effort being made, she was told that she would be unable to breast feed him. When he was ten weeks old, she was told of the Centre and attended clinic. The matron on examining her breasts, found that there was still breast milk, and as Mrs. Knock was very anxious to attempt re-establishing, she was admitted. Stuart was exceedingly difficult. He was quite satisfied with his artificial food and for several feedings, very emphatically refused even to attempt to nurse. His food was decreased, test weighing, manual expression and all other procedure started. At first he received absolutely nothing and often through loss of energy in screaming, he weighed less after nursing than before. As is customary in all such cases, minim charts were kept and marked in red ink, both of the amount the baby sucked and the mother expressed. The baby's food was repeatedly decreased and the hungrier he became the stronger he sucked, and gradually the red line started to creep up the charts. With a very difficult case the whole place seethes with enthusiasm and everyone, the matron, students and maids take the greatest interest in the daily progress. For the time being everyone thought and talked Stuart Knock. At the end of three weeks he was discharged and was then receiving 20 ounces of breast milk and only five ounces of complimentary food. At the end of five weeks he was completely breast fed. This success was due to the mother's enthusiasm and the complete emptying of the breasts. The majority of the fathers are intensely interested in the welfare of their babies and are equally as enthusiastic as the mothers. Mr. Knock when he realized that success was inevitable, felt that it was nothing short of a miracle. His first thought was to spread this knowledge and he started to buy Mothercraft Manuals and distribute them among his friends who had babies. The education of the fathers is part of the society's work and is carefully considered.

Often when a baby is too ill or too weak to nurse, breast milk is completely re-established by manual expression and is fed to the baby. An unusually good example of this was the case of Mrs. Case and Cecil. Cecil was born a normal, healthy baby. He was breast fed but probably underfed as at 9 weeks, he was considerably underweight and the doctor advised weaning him. A poorly balanced artificial food was given and at 14 weeks when he and his mother were admitted to the Centre, he weighed less than

his birth weight and was a very ill baby. He was too ill even to attempt to suck but the mother started to re-establish. She was exceedingly keen and worked very conscientiously and as only 5 weeks had elapsed since weaning, her breast milk returned fairly rapidly. The expressed milk was diluted and given to the baby. From the 14th to the 20th week, he continued to be very ill and weighed $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. less than his birth weight. At times his life was despaired of. The mother continued to express and had more than an adequate supply. He gradually started to gain and when he became stronger he was put to the breast, at first once a day, then twice and later for all his feedings. At the end of the 23rd week, mother and baby were discharged and Cecil had regained his birth weight and was improving steadily. I saw him at nine months and he was a lovely healthy child. This proves conclusively that it is possible not only to re-establish but to maintain breast milk through the stimulation of manual expression alone.

The matron frequently speaks of a Princess who had a Truby King nurse and was able to resume her social responsibilities as well as entirely breast feed her baby. As a routine procedure, after nursing she expressed the surplus and consequently when she was forced to be absent for a nursing period, her baby had his regular feeding of breast milk.

So often it is felt that it is comparatively easy to re-establish in the Centre where the mother is free from home cares, is surrounded by enthusiasts and is receiving continual supervision. The following story may illustrate how this is equally possible at home. Mrs. Marshall's baby was given complementary food from birth and he received it so easily that at four weeks, he absolutely refused to nurse and weaned himself. He did very poorly on his artificial feeding and at 13 weeks when he first attended the clinic, he was 3 pounds under weight. The matron wanted to admit both the mother and baby but on account of domestic responsibilities this was impossible. Mrs. Marshall was very anxious however to attempt to re-establish at home and remained in the Centre for the day, receiving instruction in the necessary procedure. She carried out every detail very carefully and returned to the clinic weekly. The results were unusually gratifying. Each week the baby gained in weight, the amount of breast milk increased and the complementary food was decreased and at the end of the 23rd week, he was receiving only 5 ounces of artificial food and a little later was entirely breast fed. The complete relaxation after the baby had been weaned 9 weeks, and that alone, without constant encouragement and supervision was rather remarkable, but was entirely due to the simplicity of the methods taught and the very earnest efforts of the mother.

This branch of the work is so fascinating that in telling about the general work of the Society, there is an inclination to have it overshadow all the other departments. It affords such an ideal opportunity for teaching prevention. Often the difficulty is not of a serious nature, but, if neglected, may develop and disease result. The mother is in a most receptive state of mind and she not only realizes the value of prevention, but receives a thorough training in mothercraft. She becomes absolutely convinced of the superiority of breast milk and on returning to the home, proves an excellent advocate of the teachings of the Society.

4. The Artificially Fed Baby.

There are usually about fourteen artificially fed babies with intestinal disturbances, severe digestive disorders, marasmus or rickets as in-patients. Their conditions are the result of incorrect feeding. Each student is responsible for certain babies. She studies their past and present history, records it, charts their weight, studies their stools, observes the result of treatment, feeds them, bathes them and watches their progress with an interest as keen as a mother's. The babies are scientifically and beautifully cared for. The student is encouraged to take all the time necessary to give, not only the most efficient care, but to take time to actually mother them. Often one felt that the personal love given these wasted, malnourished, wizened-up little babies was one of the most important factors in their successful recoveries. Frequently one would find the matron in the sick babies' nursery sitting by the fireplace with an especially sick, restless baby in her arms comforting him.

As well as observing the disastrous results of badly balanced feedings, the student is taught how to feed artificially both normal and abnormal babies correctly. The principles are those followed by Dr. Truby King. She receives instruction in the "simple, every day use of caloric estimates, rational feeding and the preparation and use of various artificial foods in common use during infancy."

In England, nurses are able to prescribe babies' feeding to a much greater extent than in Canada. Frequently the doctor leaves the feeding entirely to their judgment. Dr. Truby King's methods of feeding differ considerably from ours and as we rarely ever have the privilege of prescribing feedings in this country, that part of the training is of the least advantage to a Canadian, except that understanding theirs in such a scientific way, forces one to take a more intelligent interest in our own feedings. There is a great deal that is of value in their technique of feeding and general care. For example, the greatest emphasis is laid on the method of holding the baby, the size of the hole in the nipple and the length of the feeding period. The baby is held in the nurse's arms, the position resembling breast feeding as nearly as possible, and a slight pull is kept on the nipple. Two nipples are used, one with a very small hole for the first ten minutes, and another with a larger hole for the remainder of the feeding. The baby is taught to suck hard to prevent digestional disturbances as well as to develop the jaws. Each student uses a small chair, has a low table at her side and a small two-winged screen around her. There is absolute quietness and she devotes all her attention to the child. All such detail is felt to be of great significance and plays an important part in the teaching of Mothercraft.

The caring for these sick babies serves as a channel through which to reach many mothers who lack the knowledge of the first essentials of baby welfare. The parents visit frequently, and the causes, the treatment and the progress of their baby's illness are discussed with them. Every opportunity is grasped to give them health teaching. They see the healthy breast fed babies of the maids and are made to realize the superiority of breast feeding, too late to benefit this baby, but this teaching bears fruit in the years to come.

5. Out-Patients' Department.

There is a large out-patients' department, and three clinics are held each week for advisory and educational purposes. In 1925 the attendance was nearly 5,000. All classes of mothers and babies come. There is no fee,

but each drops in a box what she feels she can contribute. The visiting medical director attends one clinic a week, and on the other days the matron conducts the clinic, advising re breast feeding, hygiene, habits, etc., and prescribes feedings and diets. This is a particularly good opportunity to reach a large number of mothers, who come voluntarily, anxious to give the best to their babies. Everyone has a talk with the matron or her assistant, suitable literature is available and whenever necessary, demonstrations are given.

6. Out-Patients' Who Come for the Day.

Often the matron feels that a mother and baby should come in for a day in order to test-weigh the baby and to make closer observations than are possible in the clinic. Frequently a mother is worried about her baby's condition and asks to come. There is accommodation for two mothers each day. They arrive in time for the nine or ten o'clock nursing, and remain until after the six o'clock feeding. The babies are closely observed, and before leaving the mothers are interviewed by the matron, and recommendations are made. A day in the Centre is a happy, instructive one for the mothers, and it usually proves to be of great educational value.

7. Correspondence.

Mothers from all over the British Isles and many from other countries write to the Centre for advice. Even mothers living in or near London, who are prevented from attending regularly, receive through correspondence advice in dieting and training their babies. The matron writes a weekly article for the *Woman's Pictorial*, and the correspondence from that alone in 1925 amounted to over 15,000 letters. Two of the sisters are specially delegated to the *Pictorial* Correspondence. The mothers are encouraged to come to the Centre whenever possible, but through the keeping of accurate records it has been proved that much help can be given through correspondence. As part of their training, senior students are allowed to answer correspondence (other than *Pictorial*) under the matron's supervision.

8. Mothercraft Classes.

Several times a year a course of lectures in Mothercraft, conducted by the matron at the Centre, for expectant mothers and girls about to marry, is advertised in the *Times*. The class is limited in number and a substantial fee is charged, because if such classes were free, it might prevent many of the most desirable women from attending. For those unable to pay, a suitable arrangement is made. The matron is very anxious for the better class of women to attend and she feels that it is equally important, probably more so, for them to have this knowledge. After all, many of their children will have advantages socially and educationally which will fit them to be leaders and it would be unfortunate indeed, should they be handicapped by ill-health, part of which at least could be prevented through this very knowledge. One can easily understand that, if it becomes fashionable for this class to have Mothercraft training, the idea will spread more rapidly among all classes of people.

There are ten lectures at regular intervals. In these lectures are taught the psychology of pregnancy, the necessity for medical supervision, ante-natal care, the value of breast feeding and the care of the breasts. It is an ideal time to teach the value of breast milk. They go into the nurseries and see the healthy breast fed babies as well as the artificially

fed ones. They are taught when and how to increase the supply of breast milk and demonstrations in sponging, massage and manual expression are given. Theoretical work and practical demonstrations are also given in the care of infants. Babies are bathed, weighed, dressed and undressed; layettes are exhibited, bed-making is demonstrated, habit training is stressed and the normal growth and development explained. The responsibilities and opportunities of parenthood are emphasized and the students are given every opportunity to ask questions.

These women make successful, intelligent mothers and are enabled to give their babies the best possible opportunity of becoming normal, healthy children.

9. Visitors.

An afternoon each week is devoted to visitors, and many special appointments are made. This is an opportunity to explain the work of the Society to all who are interested. People come from all parts of the British Isles, the Dominions, and from many other countries.

In a general summary of the work of the Mothercraft Training Society there are a number of out-standing features which are peculiar to the Society and are worthy of special emphasis.

1. All classes make use of it and all voluntarily.
2. The policy of limiting the intake so that the teaching will have the best possible results.
3. The educational and preventive aspects receive their proper recognition. It is not so much the fact of doing for the mothers, as in teaching them to do for themselves.
4. The accommodation for giving mothers a day's instruction and supervision.
5. The classes for the instruction of the expectant mother.
6. The unusual emphasis that is given to the normal child and the correlating of child psychology with the hygiene of infancy.
7. The very exceptional training that is given to students.

In conclusion I feel that mothercraft training makes a definite contribution to health work and one wonders if Canada could not very satisfactorily and profitably consider such work. Of course, many of the details of this particular centre might not be applicable in this country, but the general, broad, underlying principles, if adopted, would undoubtedly prove a force in our health programme.

ETHEL CRYDERMAN,

Division of Public Health Nursing,

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Infant Welfare Centre, Bermuda.

The Bermuda Infant Welfare Centre, organized partly through the efforts of Mrs. Sidney Small, has held a most successful Rose Day, which illustrated unique co-operation between Canadian Child Welfare workers and those in Bermuda. On very short notice, the I.O.D.E. in Toronto, supplied thousands of artificial roses for this Tag Day, while the Canadian Child Health Agencies supplied quantities of posters, educational literature, etc. The amount of money raised by the effort was most gratifying.

The Montreal Infant Mortality Survey.

As announced at the annual meeting, the Council has been able to arrange for the publication of the intensive study into infant deaths in Montreal, made by the Montreal Child Welfare Association in order to determine where the emphasis of its work should be placed, towards preventing infant mortality. This report will be circulated among interested agencies, and will also be submitted to the Child Welfare Committee of the League of Nations.

The year 1925 was selected for this survey, and the most careful inquiries were made into circumstances of baby deaths, information as to the child's physical history being obtained from the mother. The survey is a detailed analysis of 1,168 infant deaths in this city during 1925. Visits were paid to 1,350 homes in which babies had died, and results accurate enough to tabulate were obtained in 1,168 of these. The actual number of infant deaths in 1925 was 2,690, thus the report covers practically fifty per cent. of the situation.

From this survey, the Child Welfare Association finds that emphasis should be directed towards pre-natal care and against artificial feeding. It is stressed that nursing of their babies by mothers is quite possible with proper education along such lines and that weaning a child too early constitutes a handicap to the baby's hold on life. Seventy per cent. of the artificially fed babies who died were found to have been weaned before they were six weeks old.

The racial classification of babies who died was divided as follows: French-Canadian, 81.7; British-Canadian, 9.8; Jewish, 1.1, and others, 7.4, this being partly determined by the proportion of each race to the total population of the city.

The reasons given for death are not based upon the physician's certificate, but upon the history of the child as furnished by the mother. The percentages given are: Gastro-intestinal disorders, including malnutrition and diarrhoea 493, or 42.2 per cent.; pneumonia, 219 cases, or 18.8 per cent; communicable diseases, including tuberculosis, 128, or 11 per cent. A large number of babies suffered from whooping cough, although the cause of their death was reported as pneumonia. Accidents claimed 4, or .3 per cent.; pre-maturity is given as the cause of 153 deaths, or 13 per cent.; birth injury, 30, or 2.6 per cent., and other causes, 141, or 12 per cent. Preventable illness of the mother was found to be a large factor.

Under the heading of age at death, roughly, 24 per cent. are shown to have died when under one month old. Of the babies that died, 79 per cent. are listed as having been artificially fed. No pre-natal care was had by the mothers in 78.2 cases. Only 16.2 of the mothers had any trained nursing care at the time of birth, the rest being cared for by relatives or friends or unlicensed midwives.

Of the babies who died, 81.2 per cent. were never registered at a health centre, either English or French.

Child Health in Alberta.

The Department of Health in Alberta will provide a system of travelling clinics to give attention to the needs of school children throughout the Province, under conditions which will provide such services at minimum cost, to the various school districts desiring to co-operate in the proposal.

Recreation and Education

RECREATION IN CHILD LIFE.

"Four things we live by," says Richard Cabot, "work, play, love and worship." Only one of these four is of importance to the child, namely play. Play is the most serious thing that the child does; it corresponds to the work of the adult and should not be confused with recreation which means relief from toil, and is generally applied to adults. In olden times the word was associated with fun only. People did not think of the boys' play as being a preparation for his work as a man. They had a vague notion that play was helpful, accordingly the saying "All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy." But today this phrase has been changed and people interpret it as "All work and no play makes Jack a dull man." Educators have for years been interested in studying the mental, moral and physical values which have been derived from play. What has play to recommend it as an educative process? What do we mean by education?

People have ever held to the idea that the body is the servant of the mind. This thought was expressed by Plato centuries ago, "Gymnastics for the body and music for the soul, but the teachers of both have in view chiefly the improvement of the soul." Bridging the gap to early modern times we find Rousseau expressing a similar opinion. "If you wish to cultivate intelligence, cultivate the powers it should rule, exercise the body continually. Let the pupil be a man in vigor and soon he will become one in reason."

Man has risen to his place of superiority over the rest of the animal world because of his superior intellect, and he has come to place great importance on the training of the mind, but it should never be forgotten that the mind is developed through motor activity. The mind and body are inter-related and inter-dependent on one another—the mind grows hand in hand with the body, and just as long as the body is growing, physical exercise in the form of play is needed, for the mental in man is built upon a physical foundation, and the stronger the foundation, the stronger the mind.

If we consider education as a mere accumulation of encyclopedic facts then obviously play has little to recommend it. Play will not teach us cube root, the principal cities in India or the geometric theorems; but it will give us the energy, enthusiasm and perseverance with which we may acquire these facts.

One of the most important things in life is the amount of energy that a person has at his command. Play is the great source for the development of energy. A child can play all day long with a constant expenditure of energy which would quickly exhaust him if he were working. Play uses racially old co-ordinations. It is for this reason that if we wish to secure an energetic adult development, we will give the child plenty of opportunities to play. Again, since motor co-ordinations are formed in childhood and play is instructive with racially old movements, these movements must be practised early in life, or a graceful command of them is lost.

Play trains for practical life. Two things we especially look for among business men are the ability to get along well with others, and the powers of concentration. Where better than in games can be found this power in course of training? As for perseverance, the child who spends hours trying to do difficult feats on apparatus, hand stands, distance swims, will come to manhood with this quality ably developed. The school teaches deferred

judgment, weighing the evidence on one side against the other and arriving at a mature conclusion. There are times when such judgments are valuable, but in every day life it is necessary to make quick, correct judgments if we would be practically efficient. Play everywhere trains this type of judgment. In team games for example, there is no time for hesitation, judgments must be quick and accurate and the team and the spectators punish those whose judgments err.

Play is ideal physical training. It represents racially old co-ordination. The games children most enjoy are those that in the early life of man meant something vital in his existence. We cannot explain games of the chase in terms of modern life, but there was a time in racial history when man's existence depended on his ability to evade his pursuers. At times he himself was the pursuer and his means of sustenance depended on his ability as a runner.

Gymnastics are an unnatural form of exercise. In Germany and Sweden, calisthenics are considered fun, but American and Canadian children do not regard them as such. If bulgy muscles and Herculean strength are the aims of physical training, then play and games will not produce them, but if we desire a training which will give us a physique adaptable to the needs of everyday life, and furnish us with an interest in games which we may play all our lives, then play is ideal physical training.

The third phase of the child's threefold nature is the moral, and because health and knowledge without moral stamina are of little use, educators have come to place character as the highest objective to strive for in education. Character is hard to define, but in general we think of it as the power of formulating and adhering to right rules of conduct.

Play has much to commend it to educators as a character forming agency.

First, play prevents idleness. Life like nature abhors a vacuum; she fills it with something for better or worse. Play provides something worth while for the child to do. In former years there were many chores for children, messages to be delivered, back yards to be taken care of, household duties, etc., but today, with our labour saving devices, telephones, and apartment houses with janitor service supplied, there is little for the city child to do. It is merely a choice between idleness and play.

Another quality which play develops is self control. This is admirably taught in team games. A player must be able to control his temper, or he plays into his opponents' hands. Coolness in emergency, the ability to think quickly and to put the thought into immediate action is developed by games, because constantly in competitive sport, emergencies arise, and it is only by constant training that self reliance and control are acquired.

Is there any quality more needed everywhere today than sportsmanship? The ability to take our defeats and our successes with equal calmness, to play the game until the end and to play as hard and as fairly when we are losing as when we are winning, to impart to others a joy in living because of our own optimistic outlook on life, to be loyal, to be kind,—these are some of the qualities which may be developed through organized play.

The play leader who enforces every rule of the game, who encourages loyalty to the team, to the play centre and to the nation, and who encourages honesty and truthfulness, does much to train good citizens.

Child labour on the other hand has nothing to commend it. The child who goes to work at an early age often has a hopeless outlook on life. The dull monotonous tasks which fall to the lot of children in industry are not to be looked upon as training for adult work. Too often the child who is denied wholesome play grows to maturity tired out with his hours of drudgery. Discontented because there is no play element in his work and with his energy exhausted, he early joins the ranks of the unemployed. Having nothing of pleasure in his work, in his leisure he often seeks the lowest types of recreation and finds amusement in the card game, the pool room and the cheap moving picture.

The country child has many recreational advantages over the city child. He has large woods in which to study nature at first hand, brooks and lakes to fish in, rivers on which to skate. Hunting birds' nests, building dams, these and many other pleasures are stamped upon the memory of those who were fortunate in being country children. But of team games and of sports which promote good sportsmanship and fair play, the child in rural districts knows little. The school is the natural centre for community recreation. If the child can be made to look upon the school as a place where play abounds, it may be a means of making his life a more joyous one. If in planning our rural school buildings, we could have rooms equipped with portable chairs and desks that they might be converted after school hours into gymnasiums and play rooms, the school buildings would serve admirably as recreation centres. The school teachers, often, with a little extra training would be able to direct the play activities as they do now in many towns. Leadership everywhere is of the greatest importance. If undirected or under wrong leadership, play will not develop the right type of moral qualities. Always in play as in work, the standard of leadership must be kept at its height, if others are to be led to their fullest possible development.

—Anne F. Hodgkins, Director, Eaton Girls' Club, Toronto, Ont.

EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENTS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Practically all of our members were interested in the report of the British Columbia Educational Survey made last year by Dr. George Weir of the University of British Columbia, and Dr. Putman, Senior Inspector of Schools for Ottawa. We therefore print, in this issue, as of general interest, a statement made in the British Columbia Legislature by Hon. J. D. McLean, Minister of Education, in reference to developments in that province.

"1. Each year improvements are made in our educational system. Attention should be drawn to the fact that, in accordance with the general policy of the Department, many of the changes mentioned below would have been instituted regardless of the report of the Commission. Specific changes were as follows:—

"(1.) The text-book in hygiene recommended in the Survey has been authorized.

"(2.) Initial steps have been taken towards the establishment of junior high schools. Junior high-school classes are in operation now in three districts and the Vancouver School Board is erecting large schools of this type.

"(3.) A uniform Provincial card-index system for pupils has been made and the cards supplied by the Department of Education.

"(4.) The 'Public Schools Act' has been so amended that School Boards may admit to school in September pupils who are under six years of age, so as to lessen the number who enrol in the middle of the school-year.

"(5.) Greater emphasis is being placed on the teaching of the history of Canada and of British Columbia and of civics. An up-to-date text in citizenship has recently been prescribed.

"(6.) The Elementary School Programme now provides for more hand-work activities for pupils in Grades II., III., and IV., and the teaching of sewing in Grades VI., VII., and VIII. is being stimulated and home economics for girls is receiving more and more attention.

"(7.) A detailed course in vocal music has been drawn up for elementary schools.

"(8.) Oral arithmetic is being emphasized and the form of the entrance examinations in arithmetic and other subjects considerably modified with the view of making them more objective.

"(9.) Laboratory-work in physics and chemistry is now an essential part of the high-school courses in these subjects in Grades X., XI, and XII.

"(10.) **Teaching Personnel.**—The Department does not admit to a Normal School any student with a supplemental in Grade XI. outstanding, and the age of entering Normal has been raised. Students are encouraged to complete Grade XII. or first-year arts of Victoria College, or the University of British Columbia before entering Normal School.

"(11.) **Normal Schools.** The Normal School session has been extended to forty weeks as recommended in the Survey Report. Students-in-training for first-class certificates are as far as possible segregated for Normal School instruction. Interim second and interim first-class certificates only are granted to students on graduation from Normal Schools. These interim certificates are valid for two years and are made permanent if the Inspectors' reports on the teachers' work are satisfactory. Amendments have been made to the 'Public Schools Act' whereby any school in the Province is available for the purpose of observation and practice-teaching when required. A much greater amount of time is devoted to observation and practice-teaching by each teacher-in-training, who towards the end of the term is required to teach a class for a half-day or a full day; to plan and supervise seat-work, etc. Text-books in each subject have been assigned and more and more attention is being given to modern developments in education. A teacher of educational psychology, history of education, and mental measurements has been added to the staff of Vancouver Normal School; also a lady instructor in physical training, school games, and hygiene for the lady students, who comprise about 80 per cent. of the total number. The scale of salaries for Normal School instructors has been raised considerably. The work of the Normal Schools is being supplemented by summer-school courses and a demonstration class is taught by specially selected teachers for the benefit of those teachers who attend the summer school.

"(12.) An additional Professor of Education has been added to the staff of the University to assist in the training of high-school teachers.

"(13.) **School Inspection and Supervision.**—The Provincial Inspectors who have been carrying on regular inspection in the elementary schools of the Cities of Vancouver, Victoria, and New Westminster, where Municipal Inspectors are employed, have been relieved almost wholly of their usual duties in those cities, and their time is now available for better inspection and partial supervision of schools in district municipalities and rural districts. The Department has made a regulation in accordance with the recommendations of the Survey for the certification of Inspectors. The minimum and maximum salaries of Inspectors have been increased. Provision has been made for the appointment of a Chief Inspector of Schools.

"(14.) Greater emphasis is being placed upon health education in all schools. A definite syllabus in the subject has been drawn up for each grade of the elementary schools.

"(15.) Two consolidations of school districts have recently been effected by the Department—one at Tsolum, comprising the five small rural school districts of Sandwick, Merville, Grantham, Headquarters, and Dove Creek, and the other at Comox, where Comox, Lazo, and Nob Hill have been formed into one district.

"(16.) The 'Public Schools Act' has been amended to enable Municipal Boards of School Trustees to purchase necessary text-books and supply them direct to pupils free of charge or at cost.

"(17.) One diploma only in penmanship is now granted, and that to pupils of Grade VIII who are completing the elementary-school course.

"(18.) A new spelling-book has been compiled in conjunction with the Department of Education of Alberta.

"(19.) Every possible encouragement is being given to School Boards and teachers in building up school libraries.

"(20.) A Supervisor of Home Economics has been appointed for the Province.

"(21.) The former plan of paying bonuses to teachers for work in elementary agriculture has been discontinued and teachers of agriculture are required to have professional training equal to that given in the Normal Schools.

"2. (a.) The adoption of the recommendations already carried out has involved an expenditure by the Department for salaries of two additional instructors at Vancouver Normal School and for a Provincial Director of Home Economics amounting to \$7,320 per annum, but the amendment to the 'Public Schools Act' relating to practice-teaching and observation in schools for Normal School students has effected a saving of \$6,650 per annum.

THE FILM BILL IN GREAT BRITAIN.

The text of the Cinematograph Films Bill introduced into the House of Commons by the President of the Board of Trade has been issued. After the second reading the Bill will be sent to a standing Committee, where its 31 clauses will be closely scrutinized.

The Bill is divided into four sections. In the first the restrictions on blind booking and advance booking of films are set out, and the interesting point is made that any agreement entered into before the passing of the Act which would be illegal if made after that date will cease to have effect

in so far as it relates to any films to be delivered for public exhibition after March 31 of next year. Many contracts have already been made for the delivery of films for two or three years ahead, and these agreements will consequently be void if delivery cannot be effected before the end of March, 1928, a proposal that will excite some opposition. From the beginning of next year, according to Part II. of the Bill, which deals with the registration of films, every film, whether British or foreign, which is to be shown in this country will have to be registered with the Board of Trade, with the exception of certain classes of films, such as news bulletins and nature studies, which do not come within the scope of the Bill. If the Board of Trade refuses to register a film as British the matter may be referred to the High Court. Every film will have to be marked with its registered number and length, but there is apparently no compulsion on the exhibitor to reveal to the public the fact that he is exhibiting British pictures.

The quota is dealt with in Part III. of the Bill. It requires that every renter shall acquire, for the purpose of renting to exhibitors, a minimum length of registered British films as laid down by the schedule to the Bill. The quota begins at $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for next year, advancing by yearly increases of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. until the maximum of 25 per cent. is reached in 1935. The same quota is imposed on the exhibitor, with the exception that it starts a year after and that each year the quota imposed on the exhibitor is one stage lower than that imposed on the renter. The Board of Trade have deliberately begun with a low quota, since it was felt that, in order to stimulate competition among British producers, the figure should be below the British output. It is computed that last year British films constituted 3 per cent. of the total films shown in this country, and this year the figure is estimated at between 5 and 6 per cent.

In the fourth part of the Bill a list is given of exempted films, and an attempt is made to describe what constitutes a British picture—one of the most difficult tasks that have confronted those who have had to frame the Bill. The definition adopted is as follows:—

(i) It must have been made by a person who was a British subject, or by two or more persons each of whom was a British subject, or by a British controlled company;

(ii) The studio scenes must have been photographed in a studio in the British Empire, unless otherwise authorized by the Board of Trade for reasons connected with the nature of the story;

(iii) The author of the scenario, or of the original work on which the scenario was based, must have been a British subject;

(iv) No less than 75 per cent. of the salaries, wages and payments specifically paid for labour and services in the making of the film (exclusive of payments in respect of copyright and of the salary or payments to the producer of the film or to one actor or actress, but inclusive of the payments to the author of the scenario) has been paid to British subjects or persons domiciled in the British Empire.

This part of the Bill also gives the Board of Trade power to set up an advisory committee, consisting of two representatives of film makers, two of film renters, four of film exhibitors, and three members, of whom one is to be the chairman, who have no pecuniary interest in any branch of the film industry.—The Times, Mar. 17, 1927.

Child Protection Items

CHILD PROTECTION IN NOVA SCOTIA.

The First Annual Report of the Director of Child Welfare (continuing the Thirteenth Annual Report of the Superintendent of Neglected and Dependent Children) has been presented to the Government of Nova Scotia, by Judge E. H. Blois.

The report includes in detail the annual reports of all the Children's Aid Societies in the Province of Nova Scotia, and thus presents a valuable cross-section of the work and problems in the field of child protection in the most advanced of the Maritime Provinces, in this phase of work. New Brunswick has a fairly adequate Children's Protection Act, which is practically of little effect outside the centres of Fredericton, St. John and Moncton, as no provincial superintendent has been provided to administer the work. Prince Edward Island has active Children's Aid Societies in Charlottetown and Summerside, but provincially suffers from the lack of general direction, supervision and information in the work of Child Protection.

The second part of the report bears the rather interesting title "The Director as a Children's Aid Society," and includes a report on all the general duties of the office together with the direct work of Children's Aid Societies, assumed in those centres largely in remote districts, where Societies have never been organized.

Mental Defect.

Judge Blois draws particular attention to the burdens accruing to the Children's Aid Societies, and to his office, because of the large number of children of inferior mentality, or physical defect, whom it is impossible to place in foster homes, and who are becoming an increasing financial responsibility for the Province. He anticipates considerable relief in this problem, through the adoption of the recommendations of the Royal Commission on the care of the mentally deficient. (See also page 42).

Desertion.

Unfortunately desertion of children seems to be increasing in Nova Scotia as in many other parts of Canada. During 1926, the number of children of unmarried mothers deserted was the largest in the history of the Province. Desertion of families by the father, and also by the mother shows apparent increase, also. Judge Blois urges legislative amendments to provide not so much for the apprehension and return of parents, but for the better enforcement of maintenance orders. It is interesting at a time when the Ontario Commission on the Revision of Statutes strongly recommended the filing of such orders for payment in Division Court, to read in Judge Blois' report, the strongest dissatisfaction, with the inadequacy and inefficiency of dealing with such payments, merely, as civil debts.

Rural "Slums."

In view of the frequent controversy on this subject, it is also interesting to note that, in the experience of Nova Scotia, the worst conditions of neglect, poverty, filth, and often vile moral conditions are located in the rural districts.

Street Trades.

One section of the report is given to the interdependency of many cases of delinquency coming to the Department's attention, and the unsatisfactory conditions of street trading for boys under fourteen years of age. Great difficulties are reported by all the agencies in attempting to get suitable employment for their boys from fourteen to eighteen years of age. The enforcement of the School Attendance Acts, though not under this Department is apparently a social problem of some extent in the Province.

Volume of Provincial Work.

At the end of the year, in all shelters, temporary homes, etc., throughout the Province there were 242 children maintained by the province or municipalities, and 39 maintained from other sources. During the year 144 children were placed in foster homes, of whom 46 were removed for various causes during the year. One hundred and fifty-seven children were delivered to the care of the Director or Societies during the year. In 1926, 61 children were returned to parents or guardians.

The necessity of a central registry in the Department of all children placed out in the Province is urged in the report and has been endorsed by all the Children's Aid Societies and regular child-caring institutions, but many private placements, and placements made by County Homes are not reported. Judge Blois also urges amendment of the Adoption Act to provide for previous approval of the adoption home by the Children's Department.

Licensed Boarding Homes.

The Revised Statutes of Nova Scotia contain an interesting section: "Unless authorized so to do by or under an Act of the Legislature of Nova Scotia or of the Parliament of Canada, no person shall receive, board or keep any nursing child or any child under the age of twelve years not being his relative, apprentice, pupil or ward, without having a license in writing from the Superintendent of Neglected and Dependent Children."

In addition to invoking this section against "baby farms," the Director reports an unfortunately increasing use of this clause to prevent the indiscriminate boarding and desertion of children by their parents.

Juvenile Courts.

Juvenile Courts exist for the City of Halifax, presided over by Judge Blois, and for the County of Pictou, at New Glasgow, with Judge A. J. Crockett in charge.

The summary of the causes of juvenile delinquency as found in Nova Scotia might form the basis of an interesting study of themselves, viz: Low community and family standards of morality, defective home discipline and temperamental instability, mental deficiency, lack of parental understanding, broken family life, innate or hereditary criminal tendencies, and an interesting contributory factor—the influence of the example of adult offenders, escaping the consequences of obvious wrong-doing through "suspended sentence" or being let off for the first offence. Judge Blois definitely states that this practice leads to many youthful miscreants deliberately estimating their own chances of lenient treatment, before the offence. Many of the children spend most of their waking hours on the street, where community standards make no discrimination against the wrong-doer, or his offence and where flippancy toward the moral code and the written law is the common attitude. The tendency in homes of average

grade to throw all responsibility for child training upon the school is written down as another contributing factor.

The necessity of adequate supervision and follow-up as of equal importance with adequate investigation is urged in the Report. The lack of such provision, Judge Blois points out, leads in many Courts, and in adult Courts particularly to an undesirable confusion of the practice of suspending sentence and considering it probation which are as "distinct as it is possible for two matters to be."

Reformatory Institutions.

The inspection of the four reformatory institutions in Nova Scotia—the Halifax Industrial School (Boys, 65 in residence), the Maritime Home for Girls (82 girls in residence), St. Patrick's Home (Roman Catholic, 116 boys), and the Good Shepherd Monastery (47 girls in residence) is also carried on, under this Department. Delinquent children are committed to these institutions by the Juvenile Courts, and by the regular Courts (under the Prisons and Reformatories Act). Neglected children may also be placed in these institutions by the Director or Children's Aid Societies.

Child Caring Institutions.

The Director reports:

"It is gratifying to note the changed conception of the modern Board of Management from one of proud and almost jealous private ownership to one of friendly co-operation and trusteeship. It has taken considerable time for the idea that a Home or Institution for dependent children is one part only of a general community or state scheme of child welfare and not a complete unit in itself, to become firmly fixed in the minds of all Boards of Management."

Children's agencies in Nova Scotia include the Bairncroft Protestant Orphanage (Sydney River, N.S., 25 children), the Home of the Guardian Angel (Halifax, 101 children), the Infants' Home (Halifax, 40 babies), the Lay Home (Halifax, C.A.S., 9 children), The Protestant Orphanage (Truro 11 children), St. Joseph's Orphanage (Halifax, 180 children), St. Mary's Home (Sydney, 30 children), Halifax Protestant Orphans' Home (39 children), the Nova Scotia Home for Coloured Children (36 children), and St. Paul's Home for Girls (19 girls, Halifax). One of the most valuable sections of Judge Blois' report, and one which we wish might be duplicated in all the provincial reports, is a uniform record section giving the essential information, in tabulated form, under the headings of organization, officers, property, maintenance, plan of institution, population, grades, plant, and discipline. Were the information here so concisely classified, available in similar form for all the provinces, some adequate and comparable study of the work of child protection could be attempted on a national scale.

Adult Institutions.

The concluding sections of the report deal with the work of the Department in reference to visiting children in the County Refuges, and related work with the Interprovincial Reformatory for adult females at Coverdale, N.B.

Resolutions of the Nova Scotia Conference on Child Protection.

An appendix to the report includes the resolutions of the Conference of Child Protection Workers, held in Nova Scotia, in October, 1926. These will be found of special interest to workers in this field.

The Province of Nova Scotia has made rapid progress in recent years in the extension, organization and high standards of its work in the field of child protection. Judge Blois is undoubtedly one of the best men in provincial work in Canada; the county agents and their staffs form an energetic and devoted group in the province at large. With a sympathetic government, and the evident, energetic support of an informed and enthusiastic Attorney General, the old province by the sea is well on the way to most comprehensive provision for its children in need of special care.

THE BRITISH COLUMBIA CHILD WELFARE SURVEY.

So many inquiries and so much interest have resulted from the Council's Survey of Child Welfare work, now in process in British Columbia, that we are reprinting herewith, an outline of the scope, purpose, method and aims of the study, as outlined by Miss Margaret K. Nairn, Secretary in the field in British Columbia, for use in publicity work in that province.

One of the service clubs of Vancouver had an amount of money on hand which they wished to expend in social work. Various social organizations had plans which they needed money to carry out and suggested it be given to them. The club was faced with the question of deciding which was the best use for the money. A committee was appointed to look into the matter and soon found that many problems were involved and that the committee members had not the time, nor did they feel they had the requisite experience. Accordingly the committee arranged to co-operate with the Canadian Council on Child Welfare in securing workers who had the practical experience necessary to study the field. The original committee had discovered that it was not merely a question of deciding between this or that organization's plans, or even of studying problems confined to Vancouver. What was needed was a study of the whole situation in regard to child care and protection in B.C. The original discussion arose in connection with institutional care of orphans and neglected children.

Because of the wide scope of the problems involved and the fact that other organizations had become interested, the B.C. Child Welfare Survey Committee was formed. Its representation is drawn from two, or perhaps three, groups. The first group are representatives of the service clubs and women's organizations who agreed to finance the study, and from whose original interest the survey arose. The second group represents organizations actually engaged in child caring work. Many of these organizations, though local in membership and equipment, find that responsibilities for children from outside their immediate geographical field are thrust on them. So it was felt that as the study progressed, certain members would be added to represent the point of view of the districts from which these problems arise, or similar ones may arise, and that these members would be chosen probably from certain provincial wide organizations which might be especially interested in the field under study. A special branch of the committee was formed in Victoria, but is an integral part of the main committee.

The purpose and scope of the survey as outlined in a memorandum adopted at the first meeting of the committee is as follows:

The survey will study the field of child protection and child caring in the province of British Columbia with especial emphasis on Vancouver and Victoria.

It will seek as far as possible to ascertain the extent and nature of the problem, and of the work being done. The number of children in care will be recorded with their present location, description, etc., and some indication will be attempted of the adequacy or inadequacy of the service being given to meet the problem, both as to the amount and quality of the service.

It will seek to describe each organization participating in the survey from two aspects:

1. To determine the exact service which each organization is rendering in the Child Welfare field and the relationship of that particular service to the whole problem.

2. To determine if possible in what, if any, aspects the service being rendered by any particular organization should be extended or varied, either in method or scope.

The field will also be considered as a whole to ascertain if the various organizations together are meeting all the child caring needs of the community adequately and without undue overlapping, duplication or omissions.

Social legislation and provincial organization will be given considerable attention. The Infants' Act, the Adoption Act, the Mothers' Allowances Act, the Children of Unmarried Parents Act, especially require attention, and an adequate organization of the province for implementing these statutes is of obvious importance.

The purposes of the survey will be entirely constructive to assist the people of this province to obtain for themselves the best in child caring services. While the survey will not be restructive, neither will it be timorous. It will seek primarily to get results, impartial but constructive in nature.

The survey staff is composed of the following personnel: The preliminary organization was done by Miss Charlotte Whitton, executive secretary of the Canadian Council on Child Welfare. The director in charge of the actual planning and carrying out of the study is Mr. R. E. Mills, Toronto, director of the Children's Aid Society of Toronto, who will be here six weeks at the beginning, and a month at the end of the study. Two members who will be able to give a comparatively limited time in order to assist in the fields in which they have especial experience are Father Haley, director of the Catholic Welfare Bureau, whose interest is in the problems confronting the Catholic agencies, and Miss Vera Moberly, of the Infants' Home, who is equipped as an authority on work with babies and with the unmarried mother and her child. Miss Nairn, who has had experience in family and other fields of social work, is the member of the staff who will carry on work all during the survey, and will give continuity to the study.

Confusion has arisen in some minds as to just what is meant by the field of child caring and child protection, which the study is to cover. In the earlier days of social work, if its own home did not provide suitable care for a child the only solution was immediate removal to an orphanage or similar institution, where the child was perhaps trained, or adopted, or placed out at service. Time has taught that it is not for nothing that the family is spoken of as the root of our civilization. The family is the natural place for a child to grow, to learn responsibility, self control, love, duty. From the realization of this came the decision agreed upon in 1909 by the White House conference, a group of many agencies interested in child welfare, that a child should never be removed from its home because

of poverty alone. The child had for a long time been "protected" by the agency which investigated reports of cruelty and unsuitable home conditions and removed the child where the reports proved true and much service had been given under this description. Now a further function was open to this agency. Could the home be made fit for the child by any means, and so avoid removing it? Often it was found that help given to the home removed the economic pressure to remove the child. In many other cases it was found that service and study by experienced field workers who called to their aid community resources of health, recreation, vocational training, and also other factors, might rehabilitate the home which had proved unsuitable. Sometimes it was necessary to temporarily remove the child while intensive work was done. Sometimes this was not necessary.

But in some cases the home, after long and careful diagnosis and attempted rehabilitation, proved unsuitable. The child had to be permanently removed. But workers demanded, if the home was the best place for a child, when his own home failed, could other homes be used, instead of an institution. Of course, in cases of outright adoption, this could be done—but many children were not suitable for adoption. Also many people had valid reasons for not wanting to take so decisive a step, or could not afford it, or felt afraid to undertake the responsibility alone. The system of placing children in carefully chosen homes and paying for their care developed. This differs from commercial homes in a very essential way. The responsibility for the child's guardianship and all that that means in the widest sense of parental duties in regard to the child's preparation for adult life, remains with the social agency. They study the child and his needs. They place him with care and keep closely in contact with him, ready to offer assistance to the foster parent in meeting special conduct and health problems. Even with the best care in placing the child may not harmonize with the home to the fullest extent. The agency which is the guardian and paying for the child, feels free to remove him and place him elsewhere—though, because a change of home is always hard on a child, they will endeavor to make the original placement with such care as to reduce changes to a minimum. The finer type of foster parent is only too eager to avail themselves of the agency's service in meeting problems of conduct and health. The workers' frequent visits are not mere detection visits to see the child is well cared for, but are welcomed by the foster parent as a help in handling the child. Further, as the agency's standards become known, the type of home that wishes to exploit the child, does not apply where they know they will be refused.

There are a small number of children for whom temporary institutional care is needed, but it is possible, with some groups to do entirely without the institution. The Infants' Home in Toronto has changed its methods till it has only an office building and one room for emergencies at night.

It is not only the institutions, but it is the development of these specialized field services, first to prevent, if possible, the child's removal from his home; second, if he must be removed, to carefully consider his needs and character, and fit him into a home that will substitute as closely as possible for his own home, that is in mind when one speaks of child care and protection.

The child who is delinquent, is blind, is feeble-minded—all these and many others, need specialized services of other kinds; but if the necessary service is not present, the need must be met by service in the general field

of care and protection. Only insofar as these specialized fields infringe on the field of child care and protection does the survey deal with them.

The children of today are the citizens of tomorrow. It is vital to a nation in these days of unrest and instability, to ensure a high standard of citizenship. The home is the place the citizen first learns how to live and work with others in everyday life, and the country that sees that, as far as possible, all its children learn these important lessons in the normal and natural way, is taking a long step towards building firmly for future generations.

THE MENTALLY DEFICIENT IN NOVA SCOTIA.

The Royal Commission appointed by the Nova Scotia government on November 15th, 1926, to inquire and report on the problem of the Mentally Deficient in that province presented its report to the government on January 28th, 1927. The expedition with which its work was completed is characteristic of the prompt, efficient and businesslike manner in which the Commission operated from the moment of its appointment.

It was a representative and well-informed group of citizens presided over by the Hon. W. L. Hall, Attorney General, with Judge E. H. Blois, Director of Child Welfare of the Province as Secretary, and Prof. S. H. Prince (Dalhousie), Miss Mary Baxter, of the Children's Aid Society, Sydney, John W. McKay, K.C., and Dr. George H. Murphy, of Halifax, as members.

The Commission held various public hearings, at which representative, and informed persons prominent in various walks of life gave evidence of the problem and need in this field, as they had come to their notice. Valuable and convincing evidence was laid before the Committee by various social workers and agencies. At the request of the Commission the Canadian National Committee on Mental Hygiene made an intensive survey of certain parts of the province, and submitted findings thereon.

The result of such intensive and scientific study has resulted in the presentation of one of the most clearly expressed, concise, yet comprehensive and constructive pronouncements ever submitted to a Canadian public body, on this subject. The restraint, clarity and sanity of the Nova Scotia findings and recommendations should commend the report not only to the people of Nova Scotia, but as a social document of importance and valuable suggestion throughout Canada.

Definition of Feeble-mindedness.

The report reviews in a lucid introductory comment various definitions of mental defect, with its social and economic results, and concludes with the following statement:

"Any legal definition must be based on something more than intelligence tests. Temperamental as well as intellectual mental activities must be taken into account, and here arises one of the greatest difficulties in dealing with the problem of mental deficiency. General intelligence can now be accurately measured, but the same cannot be said with regard to temperamental activities; and yet for the purpose of determining who shall be permanently confined in institutions or who may with safety be left at large in the community, the temperamental qualities (including "emotional instability" and "social maladaptation") are more often a greater factor than the purely intellectual ones, which may be measured by intelligence tests,

In this report we are using the expression "feeble-minded" as defined by the American Association for the Study of the Feeble-minded, to denote the whole group of mentally deficient persons, and when we refer to institutional training, and particularly to permanent custodial care, we have in mind intellectual mental deficiency plus those undesirable temperamental qualities which render a person unfit to take his place in society."

N.B.—The American Association definition herein referred to defines

(a) An idiot to be a person whose intelligence is no higher than that of a normal two-year old child.

(b) An imbecile to be one whose intelligence is that of a normal child from three to seven years of age.

(c) A moron as one whose intelligence corresponds to that of a normal child from seven to twelve years of age, while

"a person of defective mentality existing from birth or an early age, whereby he is incapable of competing in the struggle for existence or of managing his own affairs with ordinary prudence is called "feeble-minded."

Part II of the Report presents a summary of the public evidence, laid before the Commission.

Part III of the Report deals with the Survey of Conditions in selected areas of Nova Scotia. The intensive nature of the study, and the almost incredible features of some of the findings give this section of the report, an interest extending beyond the bounds of Nova Scotia, and beyond the bounds of child welfare into the whole field of problems of economic adjustment, depopulation, etc., concerning large sections of the Maritime Provinces to-day.

Conditions of Mental Deficiency.

A survey was made of 32 schools with a total population of 7,371, located in Halifax, Yarmouth, Liverpool, Truro, Sydney, New Glasgow, and Annapolis County. Mental defectives numbering 223, or 3% were located. The percentage of deficiency ranged from zero, in some schools to 10% in schools in poorer rural districts whence large numbers of families had emigrated to the United States or elsewhere. Out of one section, of 800 families, over half had left in the last twenty years. A large percentage of the better stock leaving, and the poorer elements remaining, and in many cases inter-marrying, account to some degree for the appallingly high proportion of defect in some of these school areas. (The average rate for Canada is regarded as 2%).

As schools were surveyed in cities, towns and rural districts, educational authorities of the province consider the groups selected a fair cross-section of all the schools. With a population of 100,443 children in the first eight grades of the Nova Scotia schools, the application of this scale of 3% mentally defective would suggest a total of 3,012 mentally defective children in the school population.

In the area studied, 100 homes of mental defectives were visited, on 50 of which intensive studies were made. In these 50 homes no less than 184 mental defectives and 78 illegitimate children were located. Twenty-seven of the homes were unfit for human habitation, while from the 50 homes, 24 individuals were being maintained by the State in institutions at an annual outlay for the Province of some \$6,000.00.

One interesting family comparable with the famous Kallikak family was found. A man married a feeble-minded girl in 1783, and 570 of their descendants were traced. In one section of Nova Scotia alone descendants of theirs today include 41 cases of illegitimacy, 9 penitentiary sentences, 7 in gaols, 3 in reformatories; and 10 families in receipt of public relief over considerable periods. Many other descendants were found living in filthy and dilapidated hovels.

Thirty-five institutions were also visited in which 130 mentally defective children under 18 years of age were located, who could benefit by specialized training, but only 26 were receiving any measure of such training. There were also 78 mentally deficient girls of child-bearing age and 31 imbecile children.

Of these 35 institutions, 14 were County or municipal homes, in which 50 normal children were found. In one case 8 of these normal children were housed with feeble-minded adults. Forty-four of the above 130 mentally defective children, 13 of the mentally defective girls, and 21 of the imbecile children were in these County homes.

The Mental Hygiene Committee in this section of the Survey draws attention to the undesirable effects of the mentally defective child on the normal children in the class-room, the undue proportion of the teacher's time thus absorbed; the inadequate training accorded such children by this process; and the unsatisfactory moral results frequently arising from the mixing of low-grade defectives with normal children. It is also pointed out that of the approximate number of 3,000 Nova Scotia school children who possess intelligent quotas of 75% or less, between 600 and 1,500 upon leaving school could be certified as feeble-minded to the point of being incapable of earning an independent living in ordinary competitive circumstances. The number in Nova Scotia it is estimated would likely approximate 1,500 because of the lack of training facilities. Dr. Hincks, Medical Director of the Mental Hygiene Committee, points out that there is thus a difference between "mental deficiency" as applied to adults and to children and that the term "intellectual deficiency" would more accurately describe the condition of the child. Dr. Hincks also directs attention to the inadequacy and inefficiency of any measures for the control of mental deficiency in Nova Scotia, unless they include the elimination of such homes as discovered in the survey.

On the basis of 3,000 mentally deficient school children, Dr. Hincks ventures the estimate of 2,500 mentally deficient adults, on the calculation of one fifth of the incidence in the adult population that exists in the school population. (Nova Scotia population 523,837). In the month occupied in making the survey, the staff saw approximately 1,000 mental defectives, children and adults, which suggests that the estimate just quoted is a conservative one.

The cost of mental deficiency to the Province of Nova Scotia is estimated at \$350,000.00 per annum, on a similar estimate. The feeble-minded and imbecile girls and children in institutions were costing the Province \$47,800.00 per annum (\$200.00 per capita). The mental defectives included in regular classes were costing \$95,000.00 per annum. The rough estimate of the cost of the administration of justice in Nova Scotia is \$1,100,000.00 per annum, 15% of which is calculated as due to this problem or a cost of \$165,000.00 per annum. Public relief, spread of disease, etc., calculations bring the lowest estimated cost, per annum to the figure above quoted, namely \$350,000.00 per annum.

Recommendations.

The Commission evinced the same clear-cut perception of essentials and courageous decision in its recommendations as in its whole study, and concludes its report with the recommendation that

"Immediate steps should be taken to provide:

- (a) Auxiliary classes in the public schools.
- (b) Mental Hygiene Clinics.
- (c) A Provincial Training School for mentally deficient children.
- (d) Scholarships for the encouragement of selected teachers to prepare as special teachers in these Auxiliary classes.
- (e) And maintain a Provincial Psychiatrist with the necessary assistants.
- (f) Special grants for a period of five years for the encouragement of Municipalities, Societies or private individuals who will undertake to provide Psychiatric Social Workers, who will act under the direction of the Provincial Psychiatrist in selected Districts.
- (g) Mental Hygiene instruction in the Normal College and in all teacher training courses.
- (h) A well considered and feasible plan for Mental Hygiene education throughout the Province under the direction of the Provincial Psychiatrist.
- (i) By means of co-operation with Municipalities, Welfare Organizations and private individuals, means for supervision and guidance of the feeble-minded in the community, especially those on parole from the Training School and graduates of the Auxiliary Classes.

The Children's Protection Act should be amended so as to provide for the adequate institutional care and training of mentally deficient children under eighteen years of age."

What is still more encouraging is the fact, that immediately following the presentation of the Commission's Report, the Government introduced legislation providing for the amendments herein recommended in the **Education Act** and the **Children's Protection Act**, together with a bill to "Establish a Nova Scotia Training School for the Treatment, Care and Education of Mentally Defective Children."

Seldom, if ever, has any Government in Canada taken hold of a vexed social problem with more energy, determination, courage and apparent good-faith, than has been evinced in this instance by the Government of the Province of Nova Scotia. Congratulations.

BOYS, HOME OF MONTREAL

The service rendered to the community, by providing an open door to any boy between the ages of 11 and 18 years, who would otherwise be homeless, irrespective of creed, nationality or condition and by undertaking to feed, clothe and educate him as long as he requires their assistance, for the year 1926, is reviewed in the Fifty-Sixth Annual Report of the work of the Boys' Home of Montreal.

On January 1st, 1926, the Home had in residence 93 boys, an excess of four boys beyond their available bed capacity. During the year 40 new boys were admitted and 47 discharged. The average daily attendance was 89, compared with 91.3 in 1925, 88 in 1924 and 56 in 1920. The lower number of boys admitted was due to the overcrowded conditions of the Home.

Where the boy goes and what he does when he leaves is of vital importance to the Home, and in this connection the report notes especially that of all the boys who have left the Home during the past eight years (temporary cases excepted), they do not know of any boy with whom they have lost contact.

The average length of stay of the boys in the Home has increased from 1 year and 2 months in 1924 to 2 years and 8½ months in 1926. Last year only 19% were in the Home more than four years.

The average age of all those in residence at the end of 1926 was 15 years, the average age of those admitted was 13 years 10 months and of those who left, 16 years 6 months.

The report also deals with the programme of the Home's activities, which includes education, special training, gymnasium, social and religious activities, health and finances, and as Mr. V. F. McAdam, the Secretary-Manager states, this chapter should "hold its own" alongside the other fifty-five chapters that have gone before, and they are justly proud of the fact that for the seventh successive year they have been able to say that no boy who has been permanently placed in the Home has had to be referred to the Juvenile Court.

PUBLICATIONS.

The Montreal Parks and Playgrounds Association Annual Report of the Secretary-Supervisor for the year 1926.

Annual Report of the Superintendent of Playgrounds of the City of Ottawa, December 1, 1925 to November 30, 1926.

The Annual Report of the London (Ontario) Child Welfare Association, which employs four full time nurses, shows a total of 6,207 visits made. In addition 368 clinics were held with an attendance of 5,767, and the Association came in contact with 839 families through visits to their homes.

The Young Child and His Parents. A study of One Hundred Cases, by Josephine C. Foster, Ph. D., Assistant Professor, and John E. Anderson, Ph. D., Director, Institute of Child Welfare, University of Minnesota. The Institute of Child Welfare Monograph Series No. 1. University of Minnesota Press, Minneapolis, Minn., February, 1927, 190 pp.

This volume is a compilation of 100 case histories describing behavior problems of children between the ages of 2 and 6, obtained from interviews with parents, teachers, and other persons in close contact with the child. It differs from other published collections of case histories of preschool children in that the purpose of the authors was to present mainly records of normal children who should constitute a representative group. Each record gives the home situation, the developmental history of the child, the history of his adjustments, and when possible, the treatment suggested and the later history. In the introductory chapter the authors say: "Although our original purpose in collecting the hundred cases presented hereafter was to study the normal young child and to gain some insight into the types of reaction which he shows, it became increasingly apparent as we proceeded that what we were studying was a series of home situations, in which the parents played a most important part." They feel that the case stories make it evident that in many cases the problem of changing the child's reaction involves educating the parent with reference to his handling of the situation. Child Welfare News Summary, Children's Bureau, U.S. Department of Labor, Washington, D.C., April 2, 1927.)

Delinquency Items

The Report of the Juvenile Court for the County of Middlesex including the City of London, for the year 1926, shows a decrease in the number of formal court cases of delinquent children, and a considerable increase in the number of complaints. The number of cases was reduced from 404 in 1925 to 315 in 1926, while the total number of individuals dealt with was 2,216 in 1926 as compared with 1,818 in 1925. The total court hearings in 1926 were 384 in comparison with 508 in 1925. This condition has been due to the successful efforts of the Court to keep the complaints from assuming the status of formal court cases.

The Probation Officer's report shows 81 children on probation during the year; 54 of these were discharged as satisfactory after a probationary period; 2 were committed to industrial schools and 1 admitted to the Bowmanville Training School for Boys; leaving 24 on probation at the end of the year.

The percentage of repeaters (children) for the year was 10.59%; of adults 8 1-3%.

The practical service rendered by the Court in a very economical way is evidenced by the large increase in the amount of money taken in for relief and restitution and in fines returned to the City Treasurer, which totalled \$4,059.09 for the year.

Judge Warner speaks very warmly of the enthusiastic co-operation of many individuals and organizations in the city, without which such successes as have been attained would never have been possible.

The Report of the Burnaby (B.C.) Juvenile Court for the year 1926 records with deep regret the passing of the late Judge J. Stuart Jamieson in November, 1926, and pays high tribute to his able and humane administration of the court over which he presided since its organization.

During the year 377 complaints were received; 115 cases were heard in court and 236 (or 61.8%) cases were satisfactorily decided without being brought to court. Of the 204 cases dealt with in 1925, only 11 (or 5.40%) returned to court in 1926. Only one commitment was made to the Industrial School.

Report of the Toronto Juvenile Court, 1926.

The comparison table of the Toronto Court, shows the number of children brought to Court in 1926 charged with delinquency as 2,281, and 2,529 in 1925, a decrease of 248.

The number of reappearances remain about the same as the past two years, in 1926 the percentage being 13.98 as compared with 13.44 in 1925.

Of the 2,179 boys and 102 girls before the Court in 1926, only 15 boys and 6 girls were committed to Industrial Schools. In this connection Judge Mott comments most favourably on the distinct aid the school for boys at Bowmanville has proved.

The neglected children brought to Court in 1926 numbered 162, while 247 were adopted under the Adoption Act.

The number of adults brought to Court were 696, and the total number of individuals dealt with in Court, including 103 under Children of Unmarried Parents Act, was 3,489. The total number of individuals dealt with by the Court totalled 7,132, which includes interviews with 3,643 persons.

The financial report shows \$39,082.37 received through the Juvenile Court for the care and welfare of children.

The Probation Officer's Report shows 197 children placed on probation during the year. Of these 96 were discharged and 73 are still on probation; eight were committed to industrial schools.

The number of occurrences shows an increase over last year; 1,636 cases involving 3,643 people, were dealt with and of this number only 47, or 2.87 per cent. had to be dealt with officially by the Court.

The Psychiatric Department shows continued progress, which is attributed to the spirit of co-operation that exists in all the branches of the Court activities.

In his report Judge Mott says that this is not a day of the "Revolt of Youth," but rather a day of the "Evolution of Youth." "We all must recognize the increasing difficulty of rearing children as the complexity of our social life increases. The same methods of contact and viewpoint that were used successfully by the grandparent cannot be used now with equal success by the parent. The times have changed, society is never static, it is always in a condition of flux.

Even parents themselves have difficulty in adjusting themselves to the ever-changing environment and how can we be surprised at the difficulty the child has to meet? The advance of science as applied to our commercial activities has so speeded up our ways of living that we today are living in an age of indigested opportunities, and the child, I believe, is making as good, if not better, success in the adjustment than many adults."

News Notes

ITALY.

Free Treatment for Adenoids: The municipal government of Rome has made provision for the free treatment of all public-school pupils having adenoids. A survey of the school children of the city has been started for the purpose of finding all cases of adenoids, and an educational campaign has been undertaken in order to familiarize the parents with the importance of their removal. (*Difesa Sociale*, Rome, December, 1926, p. 11.)

Special Classes in Prenatal and Infant Care: The National Bureau for Maternity and Infant Welfare of Italy announced the opening on January 7, 1927, of courses on prenatal and postnatal care for graduate physicians and surgeons and for midwives. At the end of each course an oral examination will be given and also a practical test at a consultation centre for mothers. (*La Pediatria*, Naples, Dec. 1, 1926, p. XIX; *Difesa Sociale*, Rome, December, 1926, p. 13.)

JAPAN.

National Child Welfare Conference. A special committee on legislation studied a bill to create a system of pensions for widows and their children drafted by the present Japanese ministry and suggested its modification to include unmarried mothers and deserted wives—a change that is not likely to be made, chiefly because of budgetary limitations. (*The Survey*, New York, Feb. 15, 1927.)

GREAT BRITAIN.

Home Office Schools.—The Children's Branch of the British Home Office has recently issued a new edition, revised for 1926, of its register of probation officers and directory of Home Office Schools (published by His Majesty's Stationery Office, London.) The preface of the volume contains a brief description of the scope and character of the schools. They are divided into main classes: (1) Reformatory Schools for children who have reached the age of 12 years but are under 16, convicted of an offence punishable in the case of an adult with penal servitude or imprisonment; (2) industrial schools for the reception from the courts of children under 14 who are so neglected by their parents as to be in moral danger. Children whose parents fail to comply with the school attendance laws may be committed to the industrial schools and also certain classes of young delinquent children, provided the court is satisfied that a child so committed will not exercise an evil influence over the other children.

In the schools for the younger children (the industrial schools) the education follows the lines of that given in the public elementary schools. In the reformatory schools definite vocational training is given. Nearly all the schools have skilled physical instructors. A child may be committed to a reformatory school to stay until he is 19 and to an industrial school to stay until 16, but the managers have power to release a child on license after 18 months or even earlier. Children so released remain under the supervision of the school authorities and may be recalled if necessary. Great importance is attached to aftercare, and the managers of the schools do all they can to place their children in good employment and to keep an eye on them and help them during their first few years of work.

Child Welfare News Summary, Children's Bureau, U.S. Department of Labor, Washington, D.C., U.S.A., October 23, 1926.

Home-Life and Vocational Guidance for the Mentally Deficient, by Dr. A. van Doninck, Physician in Charge. A description of the system of boarding-out mentally deficient children and adults as practised in Gheel, Belgium for centuries past.

The whole system of home relief at Gheel was revised in 1852 by the Government, and since that date the number of patients has steadily increased, until today it numbers 2,736. The whole system is closely related to the Church and religious life of the community.

Although children have been received at Gheel for a long time a special section was opened as recently as January, 1922. Several cases are quoted where very good results have been obtained by entrusting mentally deficient children after a period of observation, care and training to carefully selected foster parents. Long-standing tradition and experience over 70 years have made the inhabitants of Gheel extremely skilful in treating such cases, which sometimes improve far more than they did in the special institutions. These children and foster families are kept in close contact with the centre in the village. The majority of the children are given occupations and gradually learn to make themselves useful either in the household or in the fields. Vocational guidance while under observation assists in discovering what kind of activity is most suited to each case and how the best results can be obtained.

At the close of the article the writer gives a table of tests used at Gheel for the examination of the mentally deficient. (*Revue Internationale de l'Enfant*, February, 1927.)

"Home Visitors"—Providence Schools: The department of attendance of the Providence, R.I., public schools last year instituted a new system of dealing with truancy. "Home visitors" were appointed to investigate cases of problem children and give them needed assistance. These visitors work in close co-operation with the various social agencies of the city. The plan has resulted in a striking decrease in the number of children prosecuted for truancy as well as in the number of children sent to the State school for boys at Sockanosset.

The school bureau of research and guidance has added to its staff an assistant in charge of guidance and placement. (Providence Public School Bulletin, December, 1926, p. 6) Child Welfare News Summary, Children's Bureau, U.S. Department of Labor, Washington, D.C., U.S.A., April 2, 1927.

What is the Future of the Day Nursery? by Grace Abbott, Chief, U.S. Children's Bureau. Child Health Bulletin (New York), February, 1927, p. 33.

Miss Abbott discusses whether the modern experimental schools for children of pre-school age indicate the passing of day-nursery care for children and whether "mothers' pensions" and the work of the family-welfare societies have rendered them unnecessary. In reply to the first question she points out that with few exceptions the existing nursery schools have been privately established and maintained, and though some educators urge that this new type of school should become an integral part of our educational system and the school training of the child should begin at the age of 2 or 3, the idea has not yet been demonstrated to the general public.

With regard to the second question, the census records of 1923 indicate a continuing need for the Day Nursery under the control of private social agencies. In that year there were 613 day nurseries caring for 22,822 children, and of this number only 15 nurseries were supported by public funds. (Child Welfare News Summary, Children's Bureau, U.S. Department of Labor, Washington, D.C., March 19, 1927.)

Does Infant Welfare Work Operate to Preserve the Unfit? by I. S. Falk, Ph. D., Department of Hygiene and Bacteriology, University of Chicago. Paper read before the Vital Statistics Section of the American Public Health Association, Buffalo, October 12, 1926. *The American Journal of Public Health* (New York), February, 1927, p. 142.

"The achievements of preventive medicine in the reduction of infant mortality in the United States as in other countries of the world rank among the notable accomplishments of modern times," the author asserts. This progress in the control of infant mortality has been criticized on the ground that infant-welfare work tends to preserve the unfit, keeping alive those who would normally succumb under the force of natural selection. The statistical material upon which Doctor Falk bases his study of this problem are the records of deaths of white infants and children up to the age of 10 years born and living in Chicago from 1900 to 1925 inclusive. Computations were made to show the extent of the correlation between variations in the mortality of the infants born in a given calendar year and the rates of mortality for the same group of infants in their second, third, fourth, and fifth years of life.

In summing up his conclusions Doctor Falk affirms that the data examined provide no evidence to substantiate the indictment that infant-welfare work operates to preserve the unfit. On the contrary there seems to be significant evidence that the saving of infant lives is followed by as-

sociated savings in the subsequent years of life. Moreover, the discovery of a noteworthy correlation between mortality from congenital causes and the general mortality of the entire population appears to emphasize the role of environmental factors in determining the incidence of congenital debilities and malformations. (Child Welfare News Summary, Children's Bureau, U.S. Department of Labor, Washington, D.C., March 19, 1927.)

The Pre-School Drive.—Ellen S. Stadtmuller, M.D., Director, Bureau of Child Hygiene, California State Board of Health, in the March number of Hospital Social Service, writes of the campaign which has been undertaken for the past three years in California to furnish the entering school child with a health examination during the spring months preceding his school entrance.

The number of counties covered in this campaign has increased year by year, and notwithstanding the variety of area and of population, the statistical figures on defects have run closely parallel.

The writer also states that the increase in the proportion of defects per one hundred children as they advance in age, is worth noting, as it brings home the need for continued health supervision among young children, for "if we are ever to stem the tide of physical defects found among our entering school children it will be by concentrating upon the health of the preschool child and by repeated physical examinations from early babyhood onward, rather than by waiting to cure the defects of children already in school."

Conference on Church Work for Neglected and Dependent Children.

A most interesting Child Welfare Conference was held in New York on April 21st and 22nd under the joint auspices of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America and the Child Welfare League of America.

The subjects dealt with covered recent trends and developments in institutional and other care for dependent children; children placed in family homes, under church auspices; church experience in developing child-caring services and other subjects of vital importance in the relation of church and lay services in child protection.

International Recognition.—Members will be gratified to learn that the International Labour Office, Geneva, has published in its February number of "Industrial and Labour Information," a summary of the Council's publications No. 29 and 29A—Canada and the International Child Labour Conventions, as of possible interest to its readers.

In an article on CHILD GUIDANCE CLINICS, appearing in the February issue of Hospital Social Service, Dr. Sanger Brown, Chairman of the New York State Commission for Mental Defectives, describes the purpose of such clinics, i.e. to determine the basis of various difficulties which children experience in mental development, and goes on to show the development and organization of these clinics in the United States and the results which may be expected. "Just as clinics for physical diseases are of tremendous importance for the physical well being of the community, so Child Guidance Clinics should play a similar role in mental hygiene."

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

Business Management of Institutional Homes for Children, by Leonard Bliss Job, Ph. D., published by the Bureau of Publications, Teachers College, Columbia University, New York City, U.S.A.

Diets for Boys During the School Age, by H. C. Corry Mann, O.B.E., M.D., Medical Research Council Special Report Series No. 105. Published by His Majesty's Stationery Office, London, 1926, 81 pp.

This report describes with much detail an investigation undertaken by the Medical Research Council with the object of making an accurate determination of the value of fresh cow's milk in the diet of children of school age. Comparison was made of the results obtained from the addition of fresh milk to a basic diet of known quality and those obtained by adding to the same basic diet an equivalent caloric value in other food substances.

The experiment, which was continued for four years, was made in a colony for boys of the model village type near London. Selected groups of typically English boys between the ages of 7 and 11 years were segregated in different cottages, and careful observations were made to show the effects of adding to the basic diet equivalent caloric values of milk, sugar, butter, margarine, casein, and watercress. An immediate gain in weight and height followed from the modification of the diet in each case, but the greatest improvement resulted from the addition of milk. This improvement, which was maintained over a period of years, was regularly accompanied by improved general health and vigor. (Child Welfare News Summary, Children's Bureau, U.S. Department of Labor, Washington, D.C., February 12, 1927.)

"The Work of Child-Placing Agencies. Published by the Children's Bureau, U.S. Department of Labor, Publication No. 171. Part I—A Social Study of Ten Agencies Caring for Dependent Children, and Part II—Health Supervision of Children Placed in Foster Homes.

"Dependent and Delinquent Children in North Dakota and South Dakota." Published by the Children's Bureau, U.S. Department of Labor, Publication No. 160. "A Study of the Prevalence, Treatment, and Prevention of Child Dependency and Delinquency in Two Rural Districts."

"Standards for Physicians Conducting Conferences in Child-Health Centres." Published by the Children's Bureau, U.S. Department of Labor, Publication No. 154.

"Dependent and Delinquent Children in Georgia." Published by the Children's Bureau, U.S. Department of Labor, Publication No. 161. A Study of the Prevalence and Treatment of Child Dependency and Delinquency in Thirty Counties with Special Reference to Legal Protection Needed.

"Juvenile Court Statistics." Published by the Children's Bureau, U.S. Department of Labor, Publication No. 159. A Tentative Plan for Uniform Reporting of Statistics of Delinquency, Dependency, and Neglect.

"Association to Promote Proper Housing for Girls, Inc." Annual Report, January 1, 1926 to January 1, 1927. 108 East 30th St., New York City, U.S.A.

Public Health Nursing. An Account of the Work of the Public Health Nurse as carried out at the Cowichan Health Centre, Duncan, Vancouver Island, B.C." **Public Health Nursing.** An Account of the Work of the Public Health Nurse as carried out in British Columbia, Canada, and **The Public Health Nurses' Bulletin:** Issued by the Provincial Board of Health, British Columbia, Canada.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE CANADIAN COUNCIL ON CHILD WELFARE.

Free to Members. Extra copies on request.

- *No. 1. The Spiritual and Ethical Development of the Child, 1922.
- No. 2. British Columbia's Child Health Programme, 1923.
- *No. 3. Agricultural Training for the Dependent and Delinquent Child, 1923.
- *No. 4. Reducing Infant Mortality in City and Rural Areas, 1922.
- No. 5. The Juvenile Employment System of Ontario, 1923.
- No. 6. A Statistical Review of Canadian Schools, 1923.
- *No. 7. Housing and Care of the Dependent Child, including Standards of Placement, and a Model Dietary for Children's Home, 1924.
- *No. 8. A Comparative Study of the Child Labour Laws of Canada, 1924.
- *No. 9. The Child of Canada's Hinterlands, 1924.
- No. 10. Grants in Aid to Children in Their Own Homes, 1924.
- No. 11. Courts of Domestic Relations, 1924.
- *No. 12. The Social Significance of Child Labour in Agriculture and Industry, 1924.
- No. 13. A Comparative Summary of the Canadian Adoption Laws, 1924.
- No. 14. Some Angles of Discussion in the Juvenile Immigration Problem of Canada, 1924, together with the Immigrant Children's Protection Act of Ontario, 1924.
- No. 15. Juvenile Immigration Report No. 2—A Summary of Representative Canadian Opinion, the British Government's Oversea Settlement Committee Report and Recent Progressive Developments in the Canadian Government Policy, 1925.
- No. 16. Special Training for School-Age Children in Need of Special Care, 1925.
- No. 17. The Juvenile Court in Canada—Origin, Underlying Principles, Governing Legislation and Practice, 1925.
- No. 18. The Council's Objectives, 1925-30. (Published in French also).
- No. 19. The Child in Industry: Progress 1920-25 and Recommendations 1925-30.
- No. 20. Progress in Education and Recreation, Canada, 1920-25.
- No. 22. The Legal Status of the Unmarried Mother and Her Child in the Province of Quebec, 1926.
- No. 23. Teaching International Relationship (to children).
- No. 24. The "White List" of Motion Pictures Children Will Like.
- No. 25. Canada and the World's Child Welfare Work.
- No. 26. Progress 1920-25 and Recommendations 1925-30 in Child Welfare Legislation, 1926.
- No. 27. Problems in Family Desertion: Prevention, Rehabilitation, Legislation, 1926.
- No. 28. Child-Placing (Six Papers), 1926.
- No. 29. Canada and the International Child Labour Conventions (August 1, 1926).
- No. 29a. Action Necessary by the Nine Provinces of Canada for Canada's Adherence to the International Child Labour Conventions (August 1, 1926).
- No. 30. Study Outlines of Some Child Welfare Problems in the Canadian Field.
- No. 31. The Story of The Curlytails.
- Special Publications. (Available in quantities.)
- Charts (Wall size).
- Infant Mortality Rates in Sixty Canadian Cities (Free).
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- Posters—No. 1 "The Gay Adventurers." Health Poster (at cost). No. 2 "The Protection of the Child" (at cost).
- Pre-Natal Letters (In English and French).—A series of nine letters, giving Pre-Natal Help and Advice. (Free).
- Patterns—Layette Patterns, and Patterns for Abdominal and Hose Supports. (At cost).
- Diet Folders—Series 1, 2, 3, 4, 5—dealing with the child's diet, from birth to school age. (At cost).
- Health Record Forms—For the use of physicians, clinics, conferences, etc. (at cost).
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- Quarterly—Canadian Child Welfare News—issued regularly on the 15th of February, May, August, November.
- Annually—Proceedings and Papers of the Annual Meeting and Conference.
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Canadian Council on Child Welfare

408 PLAZA BLDG., OTTAWA, CANADA

Founded in Ottawa, in 1920, as the result of a National Conference of Child Welfare Workers, convened by the Child Welfare Division, Federal Department of Health.

OBJECTS:

1. To promote in co-operation with the Child Welfare Division of the Federal Department of Health, and otherwise, the general aims of the Council:
 - (1) By an annual deliberative meeting, held preferably in September or May, of each year.
 - (2) By the activities of subsections of membership on Child Hygiene, The Child in Industry, Recreation and Education, The Child in Need of Special Care, The Spiritual and Ethical Development of the Child.
 - (3) By affording a connecting link between the Child Welfare Division of the Federal Department of Health, and the Council's constituent bodies.
 - (4) By such further developments of the general program of Child Welfare as may be recommended from time to time by the Executive or any sub-committee thereof.
2. To arrange for an annual conference on Child Welfare matters.
3. To co-ordinate the Child Welfare programs of its constituent bodies.

MEMBERSHIP:

- The membership shall be of two groups, Institutional and individual.
- (1) Institutional membership shall be open to any organization, institution or group having the progress of Canadian Child Welfare wholly or in part included in their program, articles of incorporation, or other statement of incorporation.
 - (2) Individual membership shall be open to any individual interested in or engaged in Child Welfare work, upon payment of the fee, whether that individual is in work, under any government in Canada or not.
 - (3) All classes of members shall have equal rights of vote and speech in all meetings of the Council.

FEES:

1. National Organizations, Annual Fee, \$5.00—Representatives: 3.
 2. Provincial Organizations, Annual Fee, \$3.00—Representatives: 2.
 3. Municipal Organizations, Annual Fee, \$2.00—Representatives: 1.
 4. Individual Members, Annual Fee, \$1.00—Representatives: 1.
- In electing the Governing Council and the Executive, all members will be grouped, according to their registration with the Treasurer.
- Every member will receive a copy of the proceedings of the Annual Conference and such other publications as may be published from time to time.

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